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CHICAGO POLICE CHANGES CALLED AID TO CRIMINAL

Ban on Trade Agreements Makes 'Bucket' Possible, Investigator Says

GUNMEN'S ROYAL LINE' OF SUCCESSION CITED

Racketeering' Presents New Problem of Enforcement, Sociologist Asserts

Following is the second of three articles on the methods used by "racketeers" in Chicago. After an exhaustive survey of the situation there, investigators have made proposals that they believe would help to curb chicanery and their extraction of legitimate business.

Reprinted from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—"Racketeering," with its ingredients of commercial extortion and violence, can be largely eliminated if steps are taken to provide merchants with a legal method of co-operating in order to end ruinous competition.

This is one of the conclusions drawn by Prof. Ernest W. Burgess, of the University of Chicago and secretary-treasurer of the American Sociological Association, in his summary and recommendations in the Illinois Crime Survey.

Development of the racket as a new phase of gangsters' and gunmen's operations, Professor Burgess declares, presents an altogether new problem in law enforcement, in which economic considerations are paramount.

"Levying of tribute by violence and intimidation upon labor unions or merchants' associations in return for actual or pretended services in maintaining wages or price agreements," Professor Burgess declared, "is the most flagrant example of gang rule."

A careful examination of each instance of gangster control over an industrial enterprise discloses the same common situation; namely, an economic condition in which business is seeking agreements to end ruinous competition."

Other Cities Keep Out Gunmen

The situation in Chicago is not to be condoned, Professor Burgess adds, because in other cities, with similar problems, neither gunmen nor gangsters have been called.

The causes of conflicts, which brought violence instead of peaceful settlement, should be determined by special studies, Professor Burgess declares, leading to the introduction of pacific means of settling interracial, political, labor and industrial conflicts.

"A system of boards of conciliation and arbitration," his recommendations continue, "should be set up in which the conflict would be brought out into the open and a settlement made in view of all interests, including that of the public."

Hoover Dry Law Policy Indicated in Calls for Active Aid by States

Wickersham's Letter and Doran's Address Regarded as Sounding Public Opinion on Sharp Division of Federal and Local Enforcement Efforts

tion on constitutional law take issue with Gov. Albert C. Ritchie on the states' rights issue. Many of them hold that there was no tenable legal basis for Mr. Ritchie's contention that the Eighteenth Amendment imposes no enforcement obligation on the several states. The opinion also is expressed that the Maryland executive was making himself the spokesman for a new prohibition propaganda campaign.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Assumption by the states of the expense and responsibility for the major portion of prohibition enforcement is considered by political leaders here as an Administration objective.

Two recent episodes are cited as confirming this view—the letter which George W. Wickersham, chairman of the President's Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, sent to Gov. Franklin D.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

HIGH MONEY TIDE IN U. S. CAUSES EBB IN EUROPE

Flow to Stock Market Boom 'Starves' Foreign Industry, Economists Declare

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The uprush of speculative activities on the New York Stock Exchange is gravely upsetting the delicate equilibrium of the world's money markets, Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics declared in the course of an analysis of the international financial situation before the Institute of

Policies.

Control of America's foreign and domestic financial operations must, it was contended, take into account the far-reaching effect upon the money markets of other nations, particularly since the United States to date possesses private and political loans abroad totaling fully \$26,000,000.

In perhaps too vivid phrase for which Professor Gregory asked indulgence, he submitted the opinion that "the recent upward development of stock prices in New York simply means that America is asserting her old rôle of disturber of the economic peace of the world."

Forces Future Upsets

This situation, the British banking authority added, has been paralleled four times during the last century, and "it will inevitably happen again if at some date in the future the speculative opinion of the United States becomes convinced that security values have failed to adjust themselves to the rhythm of economic development."

Robert B. Warren, formerly director of research for the Federal Reserve Bank and now associated with Case Pomeroy & Co. of New York, supported the essential thesis which Professor Gregory advanced. He felt that while the current movements of the stock market were perhaps inevitable under existing circumstances, the effect had been unduly to withdraw capital from other countries which were most in need of it.

Prof. Herbert Feiss, an economist from New York, placed primary emphasis upon the responsibility of American financiers and government officials to elaborate policies of co-operation between the central bank and the Federal Government of the United States and the banking systems of the rest of the world, particularly in view of the precariously interlocked status of international finance.

Professor Feiss was inclined to believe, however, that the bull market and the consequential drawing to the United States of considerable sums of temporary foreign capital were only incidental features of the disquieting trend in the European money markets. He attributed this condition rather to the war debt situation and the constantly more in-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

World's Learned Societies to Build Cathedral Home

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Proposals for the establishment of a "cathedral of (natural) science," to serve as a home for learned and technical societies, were outlined by Sir Arnold Wilson at the forty-eighth annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry held here.

With a view to bringing together the experts of the research world, Sir Arnold said that the project had been proposed unanimously by the council of all the societies concerned."

The presentation of the society's gold medal to Sir Richard Threlfall was a feature of the closing proceedings of the annual meeting. The medal is awarded each year to the natural scientist whose work, in the opinion of the council, is of the greatest merit.

Sir Richard has successfully developed many inventions and has done important work in connection with the use of helium in airships and, with instruments for detecting the presence of explosives in gases.

Honorary degrees of Doctor of Science were conferred on the retiring president of the society, Dr. Arthur D. Little of Cambridge, Mass., and Francis Howard Carr, a former president, by the University of Manchester.

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plied to the note sent to them by other powers concerning the appointment of a subcommittee.

Reparation Crisis Near as British Demand Vote on Young Plan Revision

THE HAGUE (P)—A breakdown in the conference to make the Young plan effective, which was threatened, loomed dangerously near Aug. 16.

Unless there are important recessions in stands taken by the opposing delegations, it appeared the end might come Saturday, when the financial committee of the conference meets. Great Britain's viewpoint will be found diametrically opposed to that of France, Belgium, Italy and Japan.

It seemed likely the crisis would be reached when the financial committee takes a vote on a resolution offered by Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposing a subcommittee to arrange revision of the Young plan. Mr. Snowden had indicated he will insist upon an immediate vote on his resolution. His rejection seemed inevitable.

Aristide Briand, Prime Minister of France, called on the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, and again talked about reoccupation of the Rhineland, while Emile Francqueau, Belgian delegate called on Mr. Snowden with a formal protest from the other creditor powers.

It is understood Great Britain was offered 50 per cent of its claims, or about \$30,000,000 gold marks a year, labor \$7,500,000 to be included in the unconditional sum.

M. Briand told Dr. Stresemann that the second zone of the occupation of the Rhineland, the Coblenz bridge-head, will be evacuated by the middle of November. As to the third zone at Mainz, experts are still at work studying the details.

When M. Francqueau made his proposal to Mr. Snowden he also replied to the creditor nations to the Chancellor's argument. M. Francqueau declared that British interests had been far better cared for in the reparations settlements than the Chancellor had admitted.

The German delegation was particularly perturbed by what the status of the Rhineland evacuation will be should there be a failure to settle the financial question.

Debt Ratification Based on Young Plan's Promises,

French Officials Assert

PARIS (P)—In circles here it is pointed out that Aristide Briand, Prime Minister, and the former Premier, Raymond Poincaré, pleased with the French Parliament to ratify with the United Kingdom and the United States the Young plan upon the condition that the Young plan will be accepted by all governments.

The opinion is expressed here that should France consent to revision of the Young plan, the new Briand Cabinet would encounter a storm of opposition in Parliament that would jeopardize the Ministry and throw open to renewed discussion the whole problem of payment of French war debts to the United States.

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**A Butter
Called "Better"**

According to Hiriam Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, a member of the committee and closely allied with the Administration, the committee reversed itself on the item upon the advice of the White House.

Mr. Bingham, with six other Republicans on the committee, making a majority of seven against four in the negative, had first voted for a duty of 1 cent a pound on ore containing 10 per cent or more of metallic manganese.

The word came along that the United States Steel Corporation had

MINIMUM WAGE TEST TOUCHES SEVERAL STATES

**Others Have Laws Similar
to One Attacked by New
York Contractors**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Constitutionality of New York State's minimum wage law is to be tested in the courts, it has just been learned here. The result will affect millions of workers in other states of the Union which have similar statutes.

The Oklahoma law, resembling in some respects that of New York, has already been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

The intentions of big employers to test the New York law were disclosed by John F. Collins, counsel for a group of subway contractors, at a hearing just held before Frank J. Prial, deputy controller, on complaints filed by the District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which alleges that there have been numerous violations of the law.

General Breakdown of Law

F. L. Hackenbush, counsel for the council, said that the issue was not merely one of underpayment of a relatively small number of workers in the trades represented in the complaint, but entailed what he characterized as a general breakdown of the labor law.

He argued that many thousands of workers are being deprived of their rights through failure of the State to enforce the law.

At the same time Mr. Hackenbush asserted that the machinery for enforcing the labor law is wholly inadequate. He presented a report, which was admitted as evidence, purporting to show that New York City has received \$150 an hour as the prevailing wage rate to be paid to carpenters employed on city jobs, and produced carpenter witnesses who testified that they had received only 89 cents to \$1 an hour on work jobs.

Investigation Asked

The evidence, Mr. Hackenbush declared, showed that a thoroughgoing investigation of the labor law by the Federal Government, and the State Labor Department as to the status of the law and enforcement facilities was imperative.

The State should have the machinery to determine clearly and to know at all times the prevailing rate of wages in the respective trades and industries," he continued.

Mr. Collins indicated that he regarded the case as one which reached far beyond the complaints filed by the council.

"I am frank to state," he said, "that what we are primarily interested in is not the few complaints now being heard, but the principle of the law itself. If any wrong has been done in any specific case, the contractors stand ready to remedy it, but, on the other hand, the evidence presented here may offer us an opportunity to go before the courts with a test case affecting the validity of the law itself."

About-Face on Tariff Laid to White House

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The much-discussed reversal of the Senate Finance Committee on the duty on manganese ore is laid at the door of the White House by a staunch Republican Senator.

According to Hiriam Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, a member of the committee and closely allied with the Administration, the committee reversed itself on the item upon the advice of the White House.

Mr. Bingham, with six other Republicans on the committee, making a majority of seven against four in the negative, had first voted for a duty of 1 cent a pound on ore containing 10 per cent or more of metallic manganese.

The word came along that the United States Steel Corporation had

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purchased great quantities of manganese from Soviet Russia, and two days later the Republican framers of the tariff bill, by a six-to-five vote, completely reversed themselves, and put the item on the free list, thereby proposing an \$8,000,000-a-year saving for the company.

The action is certain to result in a sharp conflict between the two sides, which means that at least 60 senators, or two-thirds of the Senate may be expected to favor a duty on it.

America-to-Russia Ship Line to Begin

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Direct steamship service between the United States and Russia, with two sailings monthly for a period of one year, has been contracted for her by the Export Steamship Corporation and the Amer-Derutra, an agency of the Soviet Government.

While the Export Line has been making irregular calls at Black Sea ports, this is the first service on a definite schedule between New York, or any American port, and Russia.

United States flagships only will be used, with the exception that foreign tonnage may be chartered in an emergency.

The Amer-Derutra will act as soliciting agent, the Export Line serving only in transportation. It was estimated that passenger service will be established if a demand for it should develop. The Export Line operates 24 steamships, most of which are former United States Shipping Board vessels.

Lake Lighthouses Join Robot Class

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Automatically operating lighthouses, requiring a minimum of personal attention, are to be installed on Lake Champlain by the Federal Government, displacing lighthouses established along the lake a century ago.

Servicing the lighthouses will be maintained by periodic inspection trips of government lighthouse tenders which operate out of the base at St. Albans, making several trips yearly up the Hudson River to the north end of Lake Champlain, conditioning the marine signals.

Passing of the lighthouse keeper will mark another transition on the lake. Modern mechanics have developed efficient apparatus, so that the personal equation has been largely reduced.

The State should have the machinery to determine clearly and to know at all times the prevailing rate of wages in the respective trades and industries," he continued.

Mr. Collins indicated that he regarded the case as one which reached far beyond the complaints filed by the council.

"I am frank to state," he said, "that what we are primarily interested in is not the few complaints now being heard, but the principle of the law itself. If any wrong has been done in any specific case, the contractors stand ready to remedy it, but, on the other hand, the evidence presented here may offer us an opportunity to go before the courts with a test case affecting the validity of the law itself."

SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS' SHOW BOY SCOUT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON (P)—Reginald Bonham, 14-year-old boy scout and son of an English street car conductor, will safely get to the United States where a home and education await him in St. Louis.

Dr. F. H. Staly, St. Louis physician who accompanied the Spirit of St. Louis troop of scouts to the world jamboree, asked Reginald to take part in a baseball game he was trying to teach English boys.

Dr. Staly liked the boy, asked him to come to America, and his parents consented. He is sailing as a member of the St. Louis troop, which won first prize for its camp in the American contingent.

HIS 'SATURDAY NIGHT' CAN BE ANY HOUR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TONOPAH, Nev.—While boring a well on his ranch, 19 miles south of Fallon, Robert E. Lee penetrated what appears to be an inexhaustible flow of hot water. At a depth of 67 feet a column of boiling water and steam came roaring up the hole, shooting 40 feet into the air.

Mr. Lee says he will pipe the water into his house and save coal bills.

NICARAGUAN CANAL SURVEY TO BE STARTED

PANAMA CITY (P)—It is learned that the first contingent of United States Engineers will leave the Isthmus on Aug. 27 for Corinto to survey the proposed route of the Nicaraguan interoceanic canal. The party will consist of 110 men of Company F of the Eleventh Engineers, and will be followed by a battalion from the United States.

According to Hiriam Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, a member of the committee and closely allied with the Administration, the committee reversed itself on the item upon the advice of the White House.

Mr. Bingham, with six other Republicans on the committee, making a majority of seven against four in the negative, had first voted for a duty of 1 cent a pound on ore containing 10 per cent or more of metallic manganese.

The word came along that the United States Steel Corporation had

Hoover Dry Law Policy Indicated in Calls for Active Aid by States

(Continued from Page 1)

Roosevelt of New York, in which he contended that upon the states must rest the burden of prohibition enforcement, and the speech which Dr. James M. Doran, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, made before the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs, in which he gave expression to the same thesis.

Both men, it is pointed out, are on intimate terms with the President on the prohibition matter. Mr. Wickesham, it is admitted, may have given voice to his own views, but Dr. Doran, it is insisted, was speaking for the Administration. He would not have said, unless he felt sure of executive approval. It is known that his speech was prepared and mimeographed for press and other distribution considerably in advance of its delivery.

Challenged by Borah

Also significant as confirming the Administration's interest in the matter was the reaction of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who challenged the views of Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, also delivered before the Virginia Institute, that the states are not bound to enforce the dry law.

Mr. Borah held that the states are morally bound to aid in the enforcement of the law, and that refusal to do so would undermine the very basis of the Government.

The striking similarity of the views contained in Mr. Wickesham's letter and Dr. Doran's speech, the fact of their official connection with the President and the certainty that Dr. Doran would not speak as he did unless he had official approval are considered in the capital as unquestionably interrelated. The Wickesham letter and the Doran speech are viewed, in the nature of "trial balloons" designed to test public opinion on the question of shifting much of the expense and responsibility for dry law enforcement from the Federal Government to the states.

Leaders Watch Situation

Dry leaders are manifesting the greatest interest in the situation. Mr. Wickesham's letter was received by them without approval, as they were inclined to the view that he favored having the Federal Government turn over prohibition enforcement to the states when it devolved itself only to interstate cases and operation of the internal police regulations to prevent sale, saloons, speak-easies and so forth, the national and state laws might be modified so as to become reasonably enforceable and peculiarly profitable crime removed.

Mr. Wickesham wrote that the National Government were to attend to preventing importation, manufacture and shipment in interstate commerce ofническое, the state undertaking the internal police regulations to prevent sale, saloons, speak-easies and so forth, the national and state laws might be modified so as to become reasonably enforceable and peculiarly profitable crime removed.

Dr. Doran expressed the view that in dividing the responsibility the Federal Government should attend to the suppression of smuggling, the conduct of the regulatory system controlling industrial alcohol and medicinal liquors, the action with respect to interstate and large-scale illegal combinations that commercialize the manufacture, distribution and sale of illicit liquor and the prosecution of corrupt groups of officials who may be in conspiracy with commercial illicit liquor traffickers and who thus paralyze the operation of the local prohibitory laws.

Legal Authorities Reject
Ritchie's Denial of States'
Right to Enforce Dry Law

By RICHARD L. STROUT
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Constitutional lawyers at the Institute of Public Affairs were almost unanimous in rejecting the states' rights argument against local prohibition enforcement advanced by Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland.

The sentiment among those qualified, either by legal training or historical study, to express an opinion was more than three to one against the legalistic reasoning of the wet governor. Only two speakers with legal training could be found to support the argument completely.

On the other hand, the new states' rights banner raised by the Mary-

land Governor was not taken lightly either by the friends or enemies of prohibition although its legal validity was heavily discounted. The impression grew that while Mr. Ritchie was opening up a new political line of attack on the Eighteenth Amendment which would be pressed to the utmost in the coming election, the Governor and the states are subject of debate among trained authorities and Governor Ritchie has presented them in a clean-cut demarcation which does not exist.

In the opinion of Royal B. Way, professor of history and political science, Beloit College, Wisconsin: "Governor Ritchie has oversimplified the question of states' rights, which cannot be dismissed in such fashion. The respective duties of Federal Government and the states are subject of debate among trained authorities and Governor Ritchie has presented them in a clean-cut demarcation which does not exist."

Against these views were only two expressions given by legal authorities advocating his line of reasoning. Charles M. Howard, member of the Baltimore bar, endorsed the Ritchie thesis in a prepared address, while Judge Cochrane gave it more qualified support.

Defend Ritchie Policy

Mr. Howard said: "Those who agree with Governor Ritchie are not preaching lawlessness or urging nullification. We are attempting to correct a noxious fallacy. We decline to make a fetish of a legislative flat out of harmony with the spirit of the Constitution."

JULY PROVES RECORD MONTH IN PROSPERITY

Production and Consumption Best for Any Similar Period—Hoover Pleased

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Commodity production and consumption in the United States during July, according to preliminary reports from the Treasury and Commerce Departments, were the greatest for any similar month.

Final computations, officials said, might prove July to be the record month in the nation's history.

It is understood the President believes that the prosperous state of general business will be of aid in coping with the specific agricultural, industrial and mining tasks that are for the present not doing so well, such as wheat, cotton, corn, coal and petroleum. General prosperity, it is realized, cannot continue for any length of time so long as these basic industries are lagging.

The Department of Commerce reported that exports for July amounted to \$461,990,669, the largest in July since 1927. Imports totaled \$357,000,000, a greater amount than any since 1928. Exports for the first seven months of this year were the largest of any similar period in the history of the United States.

Among some of the records established in July according to the Department of Commerce were: Production of steel ingots, output of copper and production of zinc, output of automobiles larger than any other comparable month on record, value of new building contracts, distribution of commodities through primary channels as reflected by freight car loadings, commercial transactions as indicated by the volume of checks presented for payment to banks outside of New York, the huge dividend and interest payments recorded during July.

HIGH MONEY TIDE IN U. S. CAUSES EBB IN EUROPE

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Tense demand for American-made commodities.

"Have we," Mr. Warren asked, in discussing the exceptional attraction of foreign capital to the New York stock market's current boom, "drawn from a superabundance of money in the markets of the European capitals, or have we starved others to serve our own feast?"

The tendency, he answered, had been to handicap some of the other markets, especially because capital seems to have become locked up in the circle of countries which possess more than they need to the disadvantage of nations which must require it, such as Russia, Germany to some extent and France, Italy, and Europe. With respect to the continuing rise of the New York market, Mr. Warren did not believe that the situation involved inflation to any appreciable degree. Specifically, he felt that brokers' loans did not constitute inflation since they did not create capital but merely transferred capital.

Mr. Warren stated that in his view

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the fundamental error of the Federal Reserve policy was that it did not know, as did no one else, the character of the sources which were contributing the largest new funds to the stock market's recent movements. He urged that such data be determined and made public.

Speculation Defended

Dr. Royal Meeker, an economist of New Haven, Conn., defended speculation as an essential element of business and as productive as the transportation of wheat or the manufacture of machinery. He argued, however, that it is the province of the Federal Reserve Board to control speculation.

The difficulty at present, Mr. Gregory explained, is that the stock boom has been taking place at a time when European finance has not fully recovered and when, therefore, an extra strain is peculiarly undesirable.

"In Europe," he said, "at least one country is seriously in want of short and long supplies of capital, namely Germany, and what is true of Germany is in reality also true of the whole central European area."

"The falling off in American financing of central Europe accentuated the pressure on London, which was already hard pressed by the flow of funds to the United States to earn the high rates paid them, which would still afford to deepen the industrial depression by causing the bank rate to protect itself, unless the rise can, in all probability, now long be delayed."

"The strongest money market in Europe—the French—is also bringing pressure to bear upon London, and the level of rates in the two markets indicates a thoroughly abnormal position."

Question of Responsibility

It is inevitable that the present position both in the United States and in Europe should give rise to the question of the degree of responsibility attaching to the Federal Reserve System, especially if it is borne in mind that one of the main reasons for instituting the Reserve System in 1913 was the concentration of reserves in New York and the tying up of those reserves in call-money loans to the stock exchange.

The existing volume of loans indicates that in this respect the hopes of the framers of the act has been disappointed; though the act is justified in that a panic of the 1907 type is no longer possible.

"What Europe wants economically is cheaper money in New York. Can and should the Federal Reserve System force cheap money? Only by breaking the boom. And though one section of American opinion is hostile to stock speculation, another section is as violently opposed to forcible intervention by the central bank.

"In any case, it is doubtful if the Reserve System could break down the speculative wave, even if it were considered desirable to do so, particularly since the political and economic risks of doing so are immense when things have gone as far as they have."

Unheralded Progress

No flags are flying, no clouds are cheering, the drums of publicity are not booming, but the knowledge and practice of American railroading are making tremendous advances.

Dr. S. D. Duncan, economist of the Association of Railway Executives, told the road tables trade problems.

New records and new accomplishments of great benefit to the Nation's commerce are frequently being made by the unromantic but always dependable locomotive, Dr. Duncan said, and notwithstanding the rapid progress of the valued motorcar and airplane, he was convinced that adequate and efficient transportation rests today and for the discernible future with the railroads.

The task of the present, he said, is destructive competition between these agencies of transportation but co-ordination in the interests of better public service.

To continue the progressive development of rail transportation, Dr. Duncan emphasized the necessity of consolidation.

"Transportation agencies," he said, "like other kinds of business should be permitted to seek that size and type of organization which will enable them to serve the public best. They ought to be allowed such freedom as is necessary, under proper regulation and supervision, to realize the economies of operation and the betterment of service through such unification and consolidation as will enable them to operate on the most effective basis."

\$60,000,000.00 in Railroads

Dr. Duncan pointed out that fully \$60,000,000.00 is invested in the Nation's transportation facilities and that \$3,000,000,000 will be added during the next year. He contended that neither in service nor cost can any government railway anywhere in the world show a better record than the

Third

National

Bank

and
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70x80 inches, \$9.50 a pair
72x84 inches, \$11.50 a pair

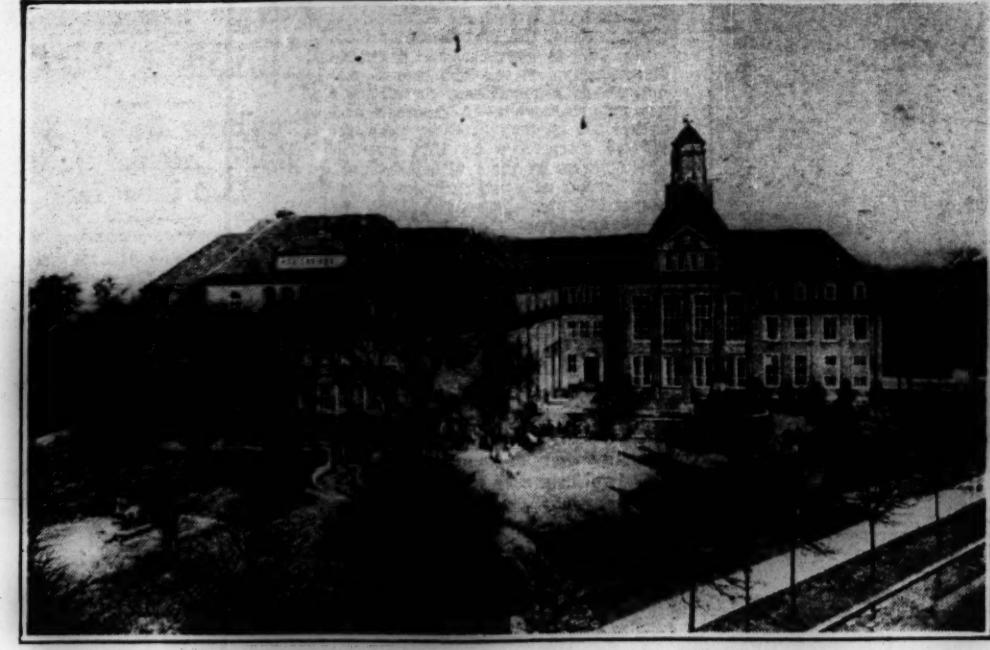
Soft all wool plaid blankets with four-inch sateen binding to match. Plaids of rose, blue, pink, lavender, gold, tan, grey, black and white, black and red.

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Incorporated
SPRINGFIELD

Size 66 x 80
STREET FLOOR

A History Textbook With Walls and a Roof



The Historical Museum at Hamburg, Germany, is very young, as Old World Reckoning goes, but it is filled with rare and fascinating objects of every era of the German peoples.

privately operated lines of the United States.

The great humanitarian work of established American foundations was heralded by Prof. Herbert L. Priestley, of the University of California, as far superior to governmental intervention in the task of upbuilding dependent areas of the Caribbean and placing them on a stable foundation.

He stressed the utter lack of the tradition of stable government and European background in Haiti and Santo Domingo and declared that "the agencies of government, paternalistic as they may be and far-reaching in their intent and purpose to establish civilization, are prone to evolve a society based on conceptions similar to our own unless they are efficaciously assisted by the helpful agencies which do so much for American society outside the pale of purely governmental effort."

"I mean," he explained, "that stability, self-respect and basic organization depend upon the development of healthy conditions, physical, moral and intellectual, which will arise from the transplantation of social ideas through the agency of great American foundations which touch the individual in ways not govern-

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DRY LAW GAINS PLACED AT SIX TIMES TAX LOSS

Estimate of Saloon Days Fixes Annual Saving at \$5,600,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A new estimate that prohibition is saving the Nation \$5,600,000,000 a year—six times the largest liquor tax "losses" alleged by the "wets"—has just been made here. The author of the calculation upon which this figure is based is Dr. N. E. Davis of Chicago, known as "the father of the American Medical Association" and who was the first editor of the association's monthly journal.

Four years ago, at the beginning of the prohibition movement, Dr. Davis computed the indirect cost of liquor to the Nation. A student of the liquor question as few men of the day, he appraised first hand the damage of drink when little checked by restriction. His finding, long forgotten, has just again come to light.

Dr. Davis placed liquor's damages in 1920 at \$1,500,000,000 a year. He reckoned it in terms of loss of time, increased crime and pauperism, and similar factors.

Computed by Economist

After Dr. Davis' computation was found, Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale University economist, was asked to compute today's equivalent of the \$1,500,000,000 of four decades ago. He reported that the population had increased 50 per cent and the price level had risen 84 per cent since 1890. On this basis, he found, the current equivalent of the cost of liquor if drinking had continued at the same rate as in the time of "personal liberty" would be \$5,600,000,000. This figure closely approaches Professor Fisher's estimate that the gain in national income from prohibition has been approximately \$6,000,000,000 annually.

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment recently charged that losses in state, federal and municipal revenue totaled \$90,000,000 a year. This is the most extensive estimate. "Wets" have also made and compared with actual liquor tax figures for 1916, which totalled approximately \$227,000,000, or less than 6 per cent of the saving computed on Dr. Davis' analysis.

Old Argument Revived

The liquor tax argument is in fact an old one. It was brought out first by the liquor interests many years before national prohibition. It challenged every extension of prohibition from local option to statewide prohibition. The money argument made itself in the past. The specific price which liquor commanded for its use wiped out the tax consideration. The harmful effects of drink multiplied until it was felt that prohibition had become imperatively necessary. Then liquor and liquor taxes were together thrown overboard to lighten the ship.

The estimate by Dr. Davis was made in a period which proved the beginning of a marked protest against liquor. The selling of liquor to drunkards and to minors had become a public scandal. Despite all objections and the threat of the law, saloonkeepers still persisted in it. Societies were formed to protect the "dry." In Chicago for instance, 735 saloonkeepers were prosecuted in one year for selling liquor to minors.

Youth drank in that day. The liquor trade saw to it that youth did, law to the contrary. As with the

drunkards, the liquor vendors took their chances and sometimes were caught. Some 485 saloonkeepers were prosecuted in 1890 for selling to young folks under age.

JUVENILE COURT STARTED

The saloonkeepers have never taken credit for originating the juvenile court movement, yet they deserve a good share of it. After laboring for 13 years to reduce the sale of intoxicants to minors, the local society with this goal was greatly rejoiced because only 1665 boys and girls were sent to the workhouse in 1890. The society could not meet the situation. At the close of the decade the first juvenile court was established here because of the great number of minors sent to the workhouse and held in jails and police stations largely through the influence of liquor.

Drinking was popularly charged at the time with half the arrests in the larger cities. The Mayor of Minneapolis made an inquiry in his own city to see what the records actually showed. He found that in 1891-2 out of 5985 committed to the workhouse for all offenses, 3292 had been sent there for drunkenness. "These statistics seem to bear out the general estimate," he commented, "that more than 50 per cent of all arrests and convictions are for drunkenness."

The sale of liquor to drunkards also recorded itself in these municipal statistics. One drunkard, the Mayor learned, had been sent to the Minneapolis workhouse 29 times. Five drunkards together showed an average for each of 26 commitments.

Drinking Among Police

Drinking was then a big problem among the police themselves. Cities had difficulties in keeping their police sober. In Chicago for example the chief of police reported in 1890 that half of the cases of policemen coming before the trial board were for drunkenness.

One person in every 116 in the country was engaged in some way in the liquor trade at the opening of the twentieth century. It was estimated, more than 200,000 saloonkeepers, wholesalers and manufacturers were then reported in business.

The business of the brewers and distillers who unscrupulously pushed the sale of liquor was the principal cause of bringing drinking to an extreme, according to one of the major figures in liquor cure history. Perhaps none can speak today with better personal knowledge of conditions of the past than this veteran who handled inebriates on a large scale at one of the principal liquor cures.

"I remember," he said, "the change which followed the opening of new breweries and distilleries and the resultant increase of competition among them. The volume of drinking which resulted, the way in which the sale of liquor was promoted, and the extent of promotion which it was allowed made the drinking of that day far worse than the drinking which is done under prohibition."

"The evidence is all in favor of national prohibition," he concluded. "It has vastly decreased drinking and drunkenness."

Early Williamsburg Paper to Be Revived

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—The old Virginia Gazette, first published in Williamsburg in 1736, by William Parks, will be revived by J. A. Osborne, an experienced editor and publisher of Salem, Va., who will move a newspaper plant from Jacksonville, Fla., to this city. The enterprise is being supported by 30 leading business and professional men of Williamsburg.

The Gazette was first published here by William Parks, who, in 1730, had moved his printing plant from Annapolis, Md. He became the public printer at a definite salary, and was succeeded in 1751 by William Hunter. Eleanor Parks, daughter of the first printer of the Gazette, married John Shelton, in Hanover County, and became the mother-in-law of Patrick Henry.

The title to the old Gazette, which ceased publication here in 1780, when the capital was moved to Richmond, is held by William and Mary College, and will be transferred to the new corporation. Arrangements are being made with Robert Lecky Jr., representing the Rockefeller Restoration for a suitable building for the plant of the weekly Gazette.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

America's Best Known Shoes
Men's \$5 to \$8.50
Women's \$5 to \$7
Boys' and Girls' \$3.50 to \$4.50

Direct from Factory to Wearer at One Profit

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN BOSTON
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A Thoroughly Modern Restaurant
Gay in Color and Atmosphere

LOCATED AT
331 Washington Street, Boston

Delicious foods appetizingly prepared and at economical prices prevail here as at all Ginter Restaurants

MENU SUGGESTIONS

Cold Tomato Bouillon, in cup, with Salines	15c
Broiled Fresh Halibut, Sliced Tomatoes, Fried Sweet Potatoes	50c
Lobster à la Newburg, en Pattie, Browned Potato	60c
Assorted Cold Meats and Potato Salad	50c
Lamb Chop, Mixed Grill	75c
Fresh Fruit Sherbet	15c

OTHER GINTER RESTAURANTS
CAIRO—1072 Boylston Street EL SEVILLE—110 Boylston Street
AMBASSADOR—41 Winter Street REGINA—461 Washington Street
OLD VENICE—Nunesburg Park

Also Band Box Luncheons at 126 Tremont Street 107 Federal Street

Filene's



Misses who are willing to pay \$15 or \$18 for a hat that is DIFFERENT!

We have a separate little nook in our misses' hat shop for just the things you'll revel in. Copies of imports, new Doubt Juniors, new one-of-a-kind saucy looking affairs, sophisticated hats in smaller head sizes. At least forty brand new styles in felt, velours, or vis-à-vis at \$15 and \$18 right this minute!

Off-the-face and goings-on in back of the one-of-a-kind brown hat sketched above, \$18.

Other hats, \$5 to \$18.
Misses hat shop—second floor



Two-tone
"twisters" of seed
beads, \$1

Tiny beads, but mighty attractive, and mighty popular right this minute! The two-tone idea is a new one in this Filene importation. Manufactured pearls with colors or two gay colors combined, \$1.

Jewelry shop—street floor

Friend to Quakers Was Disfranchised



CUDWORTH HOUSE
Former Residence of Col. John Cudworth, a Leading Figure in the Official Affairs of His Time, and a Descendant of the Pilgrims.

Two-Century-Old Landmark Erected by Son of Chaplain to King James I

Every week day during July and August, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

At Scituate, Mass., among numerous landmarks of great significance, there is the Cudworth house, built in 1723 and serving as the home of the Scituate Historical Society.

The first of the Cudworths in America was James Cudworth, who went to Scituate with his friend Timothy Hatherly, who was a merchant and adventurer and had come to Plymouth in 1632 for the third time, settling in Scituate. Hatherly and Cudworth made an energetic pair, and both became unusually conspicuous in the colony because they opposed proceedings against the Quakers. Hatherly was an especially independent man. Cudworth, whose father had been chaplain to James I, was an assistant for nine years and a commissioner for five, but he was finally disenchanted as an "opponent" of the law and a friend to the Quakers."

The house is a very good example of its kind. It has the typical gambrel roof, the central door with two windows either side, and the central chimney in the roof. It was the home of Col. John Cudworth, a leading figure in the official affairs of his time, and a descendant of the Pilgrim Cudworths.

The Scituate Historical Society has made every effort to gather for preservation in the house a collection of valuable and pertinent items of early Americana. Dr. Cotton Tufts of Weymouth several years ago bequeathed it the hat and cloak worn by John H. Guttermann, subsequently of Norwell, and early associated with Scituate affairs. There are also rare pieces of colonial mahogany, some pewter and maple, hand-sewn quilts, linen spun from grown flax on early spinning wheels, and other items

which pertain both to the times and the actual history of early Scituate settlers.

Label 'Canned' Music, Radiocasters Told

WASHINGTON—Excessive use of phonograph records and mechanical music by radiocasters, if not discontinued, will mean rapid deterioration of radio programs in this country, warns Harold A. LaFount, Federal Radio Commissioner.

"While the radiocasting of music mechanically is not in itself objectionable, the failure to announce the nature of such broadcasting, as ordered by the commission, is in some instances working what is in effect a fraud," he declares.

Radio channels, Mr. LaFount points out, are to be used in a manner rendering the greatest public service. A station which devotes the main portion of its time to radiocasting such records is not giving the public anything it cannot read elsewhere.

Stations using phonograph records, he adds, are able to quote such low prices to the advertiser that other stations using original material cannot compete with them.

BEST CHURCH POSTER DEVELOPED ON UNITY

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BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

THE FINEST EQUIPPED TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BUSINESS

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65th Year Begins Sept. 3
Evening Session Begins Sept. 16

COURSES FOR EVERY BUSINESS NEED

Send for New Bulletin, and if possible, Visit the School

EARLY APPLICATION ADVISABLE

334 Boylston St., C. Arlington St., Boston
No Canvassers or Solicitors Employed

for the BUFFET SUPPER and the PICNIC LUNCH

For sandwiches that are temptingly delicious use Van Dyk's Pure Strawberry Jam and Raspberry Jam.

Truly a wonderful variety of sandwich-making foods to suit every taste.

And don't forget a bottle or two of Van Dyk's delicious Stuffed Olives and Van Dyk's Pure Italian Olive Oil for salads.

James D. Van Dyk
President

We Are Specialists in These Fine Foods

BUTTER EGGS CHEESE SMOKED MEAT PRODUCTS

Van Dyk Stores Are Located:

MASSACHUSETTS SPRINGFIELD: 117 State St.
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FALL RIVER: 198 So. Main St.
RHODE ISLAND PROVIDENCE: 75 Wayboson St.

There are VAN DYK Stores also in the following States:
CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK and PENNSYLVANIA

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
FOOD SPECIALISTS SINCE 1760

LIGHTNING SET ON WHEELS CAN FLASH TO ORDER

Machine on Car Trailer May Show How to Protect Electric Lights in Storms

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Research has furnished gasoline wings to man-made lightning to compete with real thunderbolts.

After waiting nearly two years for research to furnish gasoline wings to man-made lightning to compete with real thunderbolts.

The machine which has arrived at the Montgomery Municipal Airport, and which was christened by Miss Pauline Carmichael of the State Forestry Department, is a three-place American Eagle biplane, powered with a Wright whirling motor.

Steel lookout towers were the chief dependence for detection of forest fires before the development of practical air patrol, according to Colonel Bunker, who says that a single airplane may obviate the necessity for a large number of towers. Colonel Bunker has recently completed his flying course and expects to pilot the plane, except in cases of severe forest fires, when a regular transport pilot will be employed.

Colonel Bunker is the chief

engineer who developed the equipment, says the experiments already have shown promise of revolutionary improvements in protection against effects of lightning on power lines.

British Collect to Pay Balances

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, contemplates the introduction of a bill at the regular session in December that will undertake to put a curb on strictly speculative transactions by heavy taxes on all issues of stocks and bonds made within a limited period.

Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, has already drafted a resolution calling for a senatorial investigation of stock exchange operations. Neither Mr. Glass nor Mr. Nye contemplate a "muckraking" inquiry, they declare.

They assert their interest is entirely one of obtaining data and information which will enable the formulation of sound corrective legislation, if such enactment is found desirable or necessary.

Mr. Glass, one of the authors of the Federal Reserve Act and a former Secretary of the Treasury, in which capacity he was an ex-officio member of the Federal Reserve Board, has been working for weeks on the bill he will sponsor.

He said more than once that many stock transactions are pure gambling and has long sought a remedy which would not, in application, seriously hamper legitimate investment transactions.

He has come to the conclusion that taxation—prohibitive taxation, perhaps—of stock sales that follow purchases within a few days, or even a few weeks, is the only practicable way of hitting the speculators.

NEW AIR LINE TO OPEN FOR MEXICAN SERVICE

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—Passenger and air mail service between Juarez, across the Rio Grande, from El Paso, Tex., and Mexico City will be inaugurated Aug. 17, under direction of the Aeronautical Transport Corporation. Connections will be made at Nogales for Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The generator somewhat resembles a hay-loading machine. Its power comes

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS SARAH H. PALFREY WINS

Defeats Mrs. Bundy in One of Feature Matches at Rye, N. Y., 3-6, 6-0, 7-5

REPORTER TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RYE, N. Y.—William T. Tilden, 2d and Francis T. Hunter each in turn showed that they were not ready to be cast aside as no longer near the top of the list in United States tennis Thursday, when each reached the semifinal round of the men's singles and women's doubles championships at the Westchester Country Club. Tilden was carried to three hard-fought sets before he could conquer B. Berkeley Bell, 6-2, 6-6, 6-2, but Hunter disposed of his doubles partner, who had shown anywhere this season in defeating Julius Seligson, 6-4, 6-2.

The younger element proved more successful among the girls, as three of the four semifinalists in the women's singles were young players who have risen to fame only in the last few years. Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, the United States girls champion one of the famous Brookline family, defeated Mrs. Thomas T. Austin, 6-2, 6-0, 6-3, winning in brilliant style, 6-2, 6-0, 6-3, and Miss Ethel L. Burkhardt of San Francisco scored with even greater ease over Mrs. Alfred H. Chapin Jr., the former Miss Lena, 6-2, 6-0, 6-3. The other semifinalists are Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, another San Franciscan, whose left-handed placing shots and service proved to be well executed for Miss Penelope W. Anderson, the Britisher, and Mrs. John S. O'Hearn, his double partner of Miss Helen N. Wills; the score of this match also being 6-2, 6-3, 6-3, and Miss Mary R. Greet, who terminated the hopes of Miss Evelyn Greet and Palo Alto by the same score.

Tilden and Hunter followed up their singles' successes by entering the semifinal round of the men's doubles, as the result of a straight victory over Frank and Alvin Johnson, the Baltimore pros, and Edward Jacobs, the Baltimore player former junior champion.

Englishmen Advances

The other semifinalists in the men's singles were John H. Doeg, 1928 winner, who encountered his opponent of many battles this season, Gregory S. Smith, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3, and the young Englishman, Henry W. Austin, who had an easy task to dispose of Harold A. MacGinnis of Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-0, 6-3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round
H. W. Austin and J. S. O'Hearn defeated K. E. Morgan and Robert Donovan, 6-1, 6-2.

Second Round

Tamio Abe and Edward Jacobs defeated B. Berkeley Bell and F. T. Coen Jr., 6-4, 6-2.

Frederick Mercur and J. G. Hall defeated Philip F. Neer and Bryan Grant, 6-4, 6-2.

F. X. Shields and D. C. Strachan won from E. M. McCauliff and Murray Verne, 6-4, 6-2.

G. M. Lett, Jr. and J. H. Doeg defeated E. W. Feilheimer and C. A. Anderson, 6-4, 6-2.

K. E. Morgan and W. Bradshaw Harrison defeated R. M. Lusch and Lawrence Hall, 6-4, 6-2.

H. W. Austin and T. H. Elloit, 4-6, 9-7, 6-6.

Third Round

W. T. Tilden and F. T. Hunter defeated Tamio Abe and Edward Jacobs, 6-4, 6-2.

Frederick Mercur and J. G. Hall defeated F. X. Shields and D. C. Strachan, 6-3, 5-3.

Golfer to Play in Five Towns Same Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

RUSSELL HAAS IS PLANNING to travel 500 miles next Tuesday, play nine holes of golf in each of five towns and top of the day with a few holes here.

Has purposes to take off at 4:30 a. m. in an airplane for Ottumwa, Cedar Rapids, Waterloo, Fort Dodge, and Ames. In each town he is to play a round of golf with a local golfer.

Last year he played Des Moines' five golf courses with an average score of 75 for each 18 holes.

GEORGIA FOOTBALL PRACTICE SEPT. 2

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATHENS, Ga.—Preparations are being made by the Athletic Association of the University of Georgia to accommodate the largest football squad that has ever responded to the first call for practice. The first call will be sounded by Head Coach Harry Mehre and Assistant Coach Frank Thomas on Sept. 2.

With several important changes in the football situation and schedule at Georgia, football has aroused more interest than at any previous time. The dedication of the new stadium, seating 33,000, and the annual homecoming games are to be the feature events of the season. The coming of the Yale team for this dedication game has caught the fancy of thousands of football fans all over the South. This game will mark the first time that a Yale team has ever left home for an important game. The exchange games with Harvard and Princeton, and the acceptance of Georgia's invitation to play in Athens was the culmination of six years of pleasant intercollegiate relations.

The victory of Miss Burkhardt was due largely to her ability to pass Mrs. Chapin whenever the latter attempted favorite net play, and this kept Mrs. Chapin on the defensive all the way through. The summary:

ESTATE ASSETS AT HATHIN CHAMPIONSHIP SHINE MEET SINGLES—

Fourth Round
W. T. Tilden, 2d, Philadelphia, defeated B. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Tex., 6-2, 6-0, 6-2.

John H. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, 6-2, 6-0, 6-2.

Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Julius Seligson, New York, 6-4, 6-2.

Henry W. Austin, England, defeated Harold A. MacGinnis, Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Fourth Round

Mrs. Sarah H. Palfrey, Brooklyn, defeated Mrs. Thomas H. Austin, Santa Monica, Calif., 6-2, 6-0, 6-2.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, San Francisco, defeated Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Rye, N. Y., 6-2, 6-0.

Miss Ethel L. Burkhardt, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., 6-2, 6-0.

Miss Mary R. Greet, Kansas City, defeated Miss Evelyn Parsons, Palo Alto, 6-2, 6-0.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Third Round

Miss Edith A. Cross and Mrs. L. A. Harper defeated Mrs. T. D. M. Johnson and Miss Grace Surber, 6-1, 6-2.

Miss Virginia Hilliard and Miss Dorthea Andrus defeated Miss Mary R. Greet and Mrs. L. A. Parsons, 6-1, 6-2.

Conqueror of Mrs. T. C. Bundy



Miss Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass.

BRAVES GETTING GREAT PITCHING

Pirates Have Made Only Five Hits and Two Runs in Two Games in Boston

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	72	34	.679
Pittsburgh	44	56	.458
New York	51	59	.450
St. Louis	55	54	.505
Brooklyn	48	61	.440
Cincinnati	45	62	.437
Boston	45	66	.402
Philadelphia	43	64	.402

RESULTS AUG. 15

BOSTON 2, PITTSBURGH 1.
Pittsburgh 1, Cincinnati 4.
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 5.
Brooklyn 5, Chicago 4.
New York 9, St. Louis 4.

Although down in next to last place in the league standing, the Boston Braves have received the best pitching in the league during the last two weeks, and that is a great good deal for a club whose chief weakness during the last few years had been pitching.

Add another great pitching triumph to the Braves' record, as the result of a two-hitter, 2-0, 1-victory over the second-place Pittsburgh Pirates. That gives Boston pitchers a record of allowing five hits and two runs to the Pittsburgh batters in the first two games of the series. Wednesday the Braves' record is 1 to 0, but they made only three hits.

The Braves only possessed a stronger punch at bat there is no telling where they might be in the league race.

Brant, Jones, Steholt, Cantwell, Delaney, Cunningham, and Schaeffer, headed home spinners. To

be sure there had been some excitement when the Germans forgotful of team tactics let Commodore Welch sail away to the Yankees, to pick up a morale lift, and that was when the Gluckaufs would, but such is racing.

For a time it looked as if the Gluckaufs would win, but then she was taking slowly round the stern of the committee boat, the Tipper III crashed the line and won the gun, with the Marblehead Cup next week, interim centered Friday on the Tipper III and the Gluckauf V, which finished the lead in Thursday's exciting contest.

There have been few events sailed on Marblehead, where the result was so uncertain. In the last regatta of the first national contest Thursday afternoon, up to that time the affair was along conventional lines, with the yachts beating 3½ to the windward and fairly well strung out behind them, racing in pairs.

After the race, the Tipper III was the first to cross the finish line.

It was planned to send the six boats

over a nine-mile triangular course

Friday forenoon, and another ½-mile

windward and leeward course in the

Gluckaufs' favor.

GERMAN-AMERICAN 25-SQUARE TEAMERS MEET FOR HOOVER CUP

First race, windward and leeward

First race, 6½ miles. Start 2:35.

Yacht, Owner and Nation

Tipper III, E. A. Shuman Jr., U. S. 6:03

Gluckauf V, H. Staines, Germany 6:18

White Plains, U. S. 6:18

H. E. Vines, Calif. 6:18

Kickerle, W. Raatz, Germany 6:15

Yankee C. A. Welch, U. S. 6:18

Portuguese 6:00 p. m. 6:15

Kickerle V, 6:00 p. m. 6:15

Yankee 1. Total—Americans 11. Germans 10.

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Tipper III

YANKEES MAKE ONLY TWO HITS

Whitehill Is First to Stop Champions With So Few in a Nine-Inning Game

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	31	31	.523
New York	65	45	.602
Cleveland	54	52	.514
St. Louis	54	54	.500
Baltimore	54	57	.496
Washington	47	61	.455
Chicago	47	62	.446
Boston	47	64	.434

RESULTS AUG. 15

Scored 2 in New York; 3 in St. Louis; 5 in Chicago; 4 in Washington; 5 in Cleveland (postponed).

With the New York Yankees losing their ninth straight game to Detroit Thursday, 3 to 0, the longest losing run they have had this season, the Philadelphia Athletics with an idle day, increased their lead over the champions to two games, the greatest they have had this season.

Fans are now speculating upon the chances of the Yankees winning the pennant, remote as they are. Should New York win all of its remaining 45 games, which will give them a record at the end of the season of 90 wins and 65 losses, what does that mean? That the Athletics to win the pennant in that case need only to win 15 of their last 43 games. In other words, should the Yankees finish with a record of 90 wins and 65 losses in their last two months of play, the Athletics can still win the pennant by holding to a pace of less than .500 in their last 43 games. Such are the remote chances of the Yankees and the great hopes of the Athletics.

It is a novelty indeed to be almost assured that the Yankees will not win the pennant this season with more than a month and half of play still remaining. It was thought that the Athletics might beat the champions in the present title race, but practically no one conceded Connie Mack a chance of beating them as soundly as he apparently will.

Two Hits for Yankees

Holding the New York Yankees to two hits as Whitehill did Thursday, is a performance good down on record as one of the best of the season. True, it has been done before this year but only once, and that was back in May before the champions had mustered their hitters in full force, and the game was won by five runs. The rain, Russell of the Red Sox was the pitcher. But in a nine-inning game the Yankees have not been held to as few as two hits before. In fact, five is the least they had made before Whitehill's shutout, and that was in 1916. Being shut out is also a novelty to the Yankees, for Whitehill's shut out was only the second sustained by New York this season. What is more impressive is that the two New York hits were only singles by Meusel and Sheridan.

Another brilliantly pitched game was turned in the same day by Blaeholder of the St. Louis Browns, who held Boston to three hits and won by the same score as Whitehill did, 3 to 0. The three Boston hits were singles and it was well that Blaeholder was in such good form for Russell allowed the Browns only six hits.

Pitching Coming to Front

The unusually large number of games being held to two hits this season have been attributed to Jim Jones of the Senators let them off with only four hits to beat them 4 to 1. But such games are few and far between with Connie Mack's team. On June 22, Pippas of the Yankees also held Philadelphia to four hits. The scores:

AT DETROIT

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit ... 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 7 0
New York ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1
Batteries—Whitehill and Hargrave; Sheridan and Beougher; Dickey; Time—1h. 40m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis ... 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 8—3 6 1
Boston ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1
Batteries—Blaeholder and Ferrell; Russell and Berry; Time—1h. 40m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3
Chicago ... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 10 1
Batteries—Marberry, Braxton and Tate; Faber, Adkins and Berg; Winning pitcher—Marberry; Losing pitcher—Faber; Time—1h. 50m.

Sport Champions Eschew Alcohol

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—The steadily increasing trend toward prohibition in the Netherlands is reflected by the attitude of nearly the Dutch daily newspaper, De Telegraaf, conducted an inquiry in sporting circles as to the use of strong drink by sportsmen and sportswomen, both at home and abroad. Outspoken disapproval of the use of any alcoholic drinks was expressed by the majority of the "stars" interrogated. Here are some replies:

Jan Smeek, Dutch distance cycling champion: "We Dutch have been brought up by the milk-bottle, and I think the best we can do is to keep faith with it. . . . I myself, never touch alcohol."

D. G. Lowe, Britain's Olympic champion for 800 meters: "In my opinion most sportsmen do well to abstain totally from any strong drink during the training period. I myself never touch alcohol and I should like to advise all athletes not to do so."

Miss Kea Bouman, Holland tennis star: "Every sport-lover, who practices earnestly some kind of sport, will no doubt prescribe temperance, if not total abstinence."

Rudolf Svensson, Swedish Olympic

Canadians to Try New Line of Sheep

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Introduction of the hardy Corriedale sheep, which has already become well established in New Zealand, into the western prairies is the object of a joint research project undertaken by the federal Department of Agriculture, the Universities of Saskatchewan and Alberta and the National Research Council.

Prof. J. P. Sackville of Alberta University will be in charge of the research for this province and will test out at the Lethbridge experimental farm the adaptability to good repair.

range conditions of this line of sheep.

Range conditions in New Zealand are similar to the Lethbridge district. Such factors as temperatures, humidity, rainfall and available feeds will be taken into consideration. The Alberta University will cooperate with sheep ranchers throughout the province in the tests.

NORTH CAROLINA BUYING CARS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Sale of automobiles and trucks for July broke all previous monthly records for North Carolina, with an aggregate of 7796 machines sold, according to the report of Sprague Silver, director of

Bronze Hawks, One Inlaid With Gold, Discovered in Rifled Tomb in Syria

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEIRUT, Syria—The objects of a rifled tomb at Minet-el-Beida, about seven miles north of Latakia, appearing to date back to the fourteenth or thirteenth century B. C. found accidentally a year ago have now been examined. A mission was sent out by the French Academy of Inscriptions, headed by M. Schaeffer, curator of the Prehistoric and Gallo-Roman Museums of Strasbourg, assisted by M. Chenet of the French Institute.

The objects indicate that the north

bronze hawks of purely Egyptian style, one of which is inlaid with gold, and also a bronze statuette of a seated person with an Egyptian profile.

Some examples of local art were also found, including a fine necklace of carnelian and pink quartz, also a breastplate of gold, representing the goddess Astarte standing with outstretched arms, holding a flower in each hand. A beautiful bronze statuette, 3½ inches high, was found, representing Teshub, the Hittite war god, on the march, wearing a high cap. Both face and cap are plated with gold, and the body is protected by a silver corset. The armlets and sleeves are of silver, and the right arm is encircled with a silver bracelet.

GEN. NOBILE IMPLIES NEW POLAR VENTURE

BERLIN (P)—Gen. Umberto Nobile, Italian explorer, has arrived in Berlin. It was conjectured that he was planning another arctic expedition. He left for Gotha to confer with several natural scientists. He also conferred with Berlin aeronautical experts.

To the question whether he would undertake a third polar flight, he replied: "I am 44 years old and have studied aeronautics for 16 years. I have constructed 14 dirigibles and for four years have endeavored to find new land for Italy. I am still young enough."

WOMAN HELPS KEEP CHICAGO CLEANED UP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—An unusual municipal housekeeper is Mrs. Anna Murphy of Chicago. She is the only woman assistant superintendent of streets and alleys in this city, being recently appointed to this post.

Mrs. Murphy's tasks include keeping things looking tidy in her 10 wards and in keeping the roads in good repair.

BEACON OIL COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

EVERETT BEACON (Boston) MASS.
OILS

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO
3129 S-1

August 15, 1929

TO THE MOTORISTS
of New England
and New York:

Subject: The TRUTH About Gasoline

The success of our business has been built up on the principle of furnishing extra quality without extra price. We have constantly improved the quality of COLONIAL GASOLINE at an extra price. So that today, with the elimination of "borderland" off-setting the additional cost in ordinary gasoline, we are supplying in COLONIAL GASOLINE (the "kerosene mixture" found in ordinary gasoline - in at least 80% of the cars in use today - cannot be surpassed by any gasoline on the market, including those which are sold at a premium.

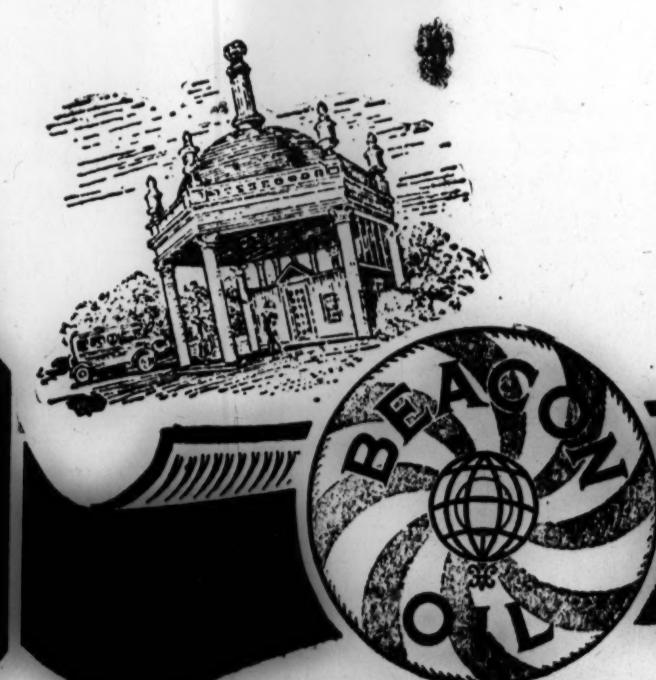
This COLONIAL superiority is the direct result of our unusual refining process - which removes every trace of the "borderland mixture" that lies between gasoline and kerosene. We sell this "borderland" as a by-product - never as gasoline on the market an Ethyl Gasoline, and COLONIAL ETHYL is today one of the most widely sold premium gasolines in New England and New York.

However, there are some cars in use today which are peculiarly sensitive to knocking, and which may require a special fuel that will eliminate this knock. These are new cars of unusually high compression, or old cars in which carbon deposits today which are in this class. Even in such cars, COLONIAL GASOLINE gives remarkable performance - reducing the knock and increasing power and pick-up. But for best results and to entirely eliminate knocking, we recommend COLONIAL ETHYL GASOLINE. This is made from a base of COLONIAL GASOLINE, and therefore in itself is a very high powered fluid which is added to the COLONIAL GASOLINE, on account of the peculiar properties of Ethyl fluid which is entirely eradicated. We were the first in New England to refine all fuel knocking is entirely eradicated. and market an Ethyl Gasoline, and COLONIAL ETHYL is today one of the most widely sold premium gasolines in New England and New York.

It is very easy for you to determine for yourself whether your car is in the 20% class by trying it on our COLONIAL ETHYL GASOLINE - and if you find the performance of your car is improved by the use of COLONIAL ETHYL, it will be well worth the difference in price. If, however, you find that you do not need COLONIAL ETHYL - then your car is in the 80% class, and will give its best performance with straight COLONIAL GASOLINE.

Very truly yours,

E. N. Wrightington
Vice-President



EDUCATIONAL

Successful Plan Whereby Girls Get Education at Minimum Cost

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Marshall, Texas

WHEN a novel plan by which girls may "club together" and board themselves in college has been in successful operation for approximately 15 years, perhaps the plan is worth telling the world. So far as is known, the Club Plan, as it is called, is in operation in only two institutions—Texas Christian College and a Tennessee university. From the same source both of these institutions obtained the idea. It had its inception with Dr. H. E. Watters, now president of Union University, Jackson, Tenn., and formerly president of the College of Marshall, Marshall, Tex.

Briefly, the plan is this: three or four girls form a club, buy and prepare their food together, with a systematic and rotating division of labor. Through this plan, the girls enabled themselves to live at college at a third or less of the usual expense. These groups reside in dormitory rooms aside for club girls and known as The Club. There are large kitchens in which all the girls prepare their meals and one large dining hall where they all eat each group at separate tables.

To date, this plan has helped more than 2500 girls get an education, whereas the opportunity of coming and paying all their expenses would have been impossible.

Idea Comes to College President

The idea for the club plan came to Dr. Watters when he learned of three girls "batching" while in college. He grasped the possibilities of the plan, investigated the best possible ways by which the plan might operate, and set about making arrangements whereby girls who could not pay \$35 or \$40 a month for board might be furnished with a large dormitory, paying only the room rent and preparing their own meals at a minimum of cost to the individual. Dr. Watters came to

Marshall as president of a new college and his first concern was in trying out definitely the "self-boarding" plan for girls who wished to cut down college expenses.

During the first year of its trial in Marshall, 26 girls found that the plan was an excellent one, and that the business of housekeeping did not interfere with their studies.

The club is operated under the direction of a superintendent or dietitian, who takes general oversight of the kitchen and dining room; assists the girls in forming clubs; advises them concerning balanced rations and means of economizing; assigns lockers, tables, etc., and serves as general adviser when the girls need help.

The girls furnish their own tableware and linens, and furnish a part of their cooking utensils. They usually buy such utensils as they need at the 10-cent store, which amounts to only a few cents for each member of a group. Each girl is provided with a locker where supplies are kept. The girls pay for the gas used in cooking, which amounts to about 50 cents a month.

The room rent charged is at a minimum. The girls will, of course, make their board bill what they will. The average cost for the individual who buys all her food will approximate \$10 a month.

A sample schedule of work for one club of three girls for one week (from Monday until Sunday) is as follows:

One girl prepares the breakfast every morning, another prepares the luncheon, and the other the supper. The two girls who wash the dishes after breakfast. The girl who cooked breakfast helps the girl who cooks supper wash the dishes after luncheon. The girl who prepares supper washes the dishes after lunch. The other two girls wash the dishes and set things in order for the morrow. Each group elects a manager, who keeps books for her club, posts the prices,

and sends the bill to the manager.

One girl whose parents live on a farm near the city in which the college was located spent only \$2 in cash each month for her maintenance expenses. One girl whose parents lived on a farm made her expenses average \$3 a month when her parents provided the provisions and \$7.50 a month when she bought everything.

Another striking example of the club plan is as follows: Four girls came from the same town, one of the



New Council Ring on the Campus of the University of Wisconsin, a Delightful Spot for Outdoor Classes, Quiet Meditation or Student Picnics.

Rustic Council Ring of University Campus

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Madison, Wis.

ACOUNCIL ring where picnicking students may tarry and enjoy sizzling bacon and broiled steaks is the latest addition to the University of Wisconsin campus, Madison, Wis. Specially designed by the University of Wisconsin landscape architect, Franz A. Aust, the council ring is about 30 feet in diameter and is surrounded by a rustic gray stone wall, built wide and low so as to serve for a comfortable circular seat. In the center of the ring is a stone circular fireplace. The floor is made of flat limestone stone laid with wide cracks between the joints, suggesting a crazy quilt pattern.

Nestling under spreading elms high on the summit of the highest hill on the campus, the council ring looks down on Lake Mendota, placidly resting between green hills and distant ridges that are almost blue in an early summer morning when the mist seems to turn the country side into fairyland.

The council ring with its high vaulted ceiling of blue sky and its gray stone wall makes an attractive place for quiet meditation, as well as for picnics and outdoor study.

Somewhat similar council rings were designed in Cook County, Ill., by Jens Jensen, founder of the "Friends of Our Native Landscape." Another ring is under construction at Amherst, Mass.

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Fifthly, it enables the girls to use provisions that are brought from home, and they can live on the same food at the same cost that they would at home. This often wipes out of consideration the entire item of cost of board.

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EDUCATIONAL

Spiritual Values in American Education

By FRANK PALMER SPEARE
President and Founder of Northwestern
University, Boston, Mass.

THE importance of education in the affairs of mankind is emphasized daily by the ceaseless bombardment of criticism that it is required to endure. Few publications are free from comments upon educational systems from the kindergarten to the university. If one would take them seriously, it would lead to the conclusion that the entire system of education from top to bottom is in chaos and is leading civilization back to the wilderness. But these utterances should not be taken literally. They indicate chiefly a popular interest in education, its place in the rate of progress made, and a desire to see perfection attained.

Above the clamor of the press and rostrum, education remains one of the fundamental elements in the spiritual life of mankind; and it is becoming increasingly so with the rising complexities of every phase of human experience. Despite the situation within and without education is making gratifying progress from every standpoint. The great increase in high school and college attendance, the huge building programs and heavy expenditures in every department of the system, the scientific investigations of curricula methods and practices—all these bear testimony to the investment of time, money and effort which mankind is willing and eager to make so that the accumulated knowledge and ex-

periences of the past may be handed down to conserve the present and safeguard the future generations.

Not Because They Are College Students

Today the most severe criticisms are being directed toward the colleges. A claim is advanced that they are becoming materialistic, frivolous, sensual and ungodly; and it must be acknowledged that in most colleges and universities there are bound to be a certain few who square to some of these specifications. This is because they are college students, not because they are human beings. Obviously they are not characteristic of the mass. Today the college is not unique alone by the privileged offering of homes of culture and affluence. It has become a typical cross section of a cosmopolitan group—the Mecca for bright and ambitious boys and girls from all levels of society; the answer to the problems of tomorrow.

Many Cross Currents

Into this maestro our young people are being projected from home and high or preparatory school. They are being subjected to innumerable cross currents of influence, relationship and ideals. They are finding virtually every waking hour crowded with matters of important unimportance; worth while and trifling. Little wonder is it that confusion exists and that a certain percentage in every class wastes time and effort, and fails finally to attain a high objective. This percentage involves thousands of young people attending our American colleges at the present time. They do not belong there, however, because of lack of capacity, the wrong attitude toward life, or the inability to govern themselves while pursuing an extended course of unsupervised action. They represent a "misfit" in our educational systems—the group which creates the disturbances, breaks the laws, makes a nuisance of itself, and is exploited in the news journals; and for them education must find a new solution.

Great and Enduring

But taken by and large, the advantages and values of education are both great and enduring. They fully justify the time, energy and outlay involved. A careful analysis of the curricula, faculties, student bodies and accomplishments of higher educational institutions particularly, will reveal that they are sound at heart, that they are meeting in an effective way the tremendous responsibilities assumed or thrust upon them; that they are, above all, exerting a significant and powerful influence for good in the lives of their contemporaries.

In a word, these ennobling, cultural, and spiritual values which characterized the small denominational colleges of bygone days still permeate and influence the modern institution. But precisely as an orchestra can be converted into a band by the addition of the brass choir and the strings thus no longer predominate, so the modern college or university with its fine sensibilities, lofty motives, and moral and spiritual values still intact, may seem at times to be giving way to a crash of drums and the blare of trumpets. This should not be a matter for alarm. It may signalize in a certain sense the advance of science, the extension of the great professional schools, and the outrush of huge student bodies with their extremes of spirit, diversified interests, and innumerable activities.

Generally, all the facts are not known. One-year college preparatory students need to be treated as individual cases. The writer is not in sympathy with the lazier type who hopes to attain all in the short span of 12 months; he is deeply sympathetic toward that individual who has earned his right to college preparation. We hurry too much anyway these days. A well-planned five-year program designed as proper and adequate preparation for success in our best colleges is as it should be for a great many; the fault is that the various layers in such a curriculum are not uniform in quality. The one-year college preparatory student seeks to save all of the best that is in him for the final effort. This refers, of course, to that type of individual who seeks to eat the whole cake at one sitting. The tortoise still has a chance to win out in the race with the hare.

The college entrance situation at best is a difficult one to face. Doubtless many are seeking admission to our higher institutions of learning who should strive for preparation for a career in other fields. There are enough of those who have been guided as they should be and who have accepted the challenge as they should accept it, to fill the ranks of those rated as acceptable material for college entrance. This puts the legitimate type of one-year student at a disadvantage. He deserves consideration (perhaps more of it than he usually gets).

There are young people who for some reason or other do not aware of their responsibilities until rather late in their pre-college education career. None has a right to say as a smugly why this is so. Ambition may have been sleeping; there is very likely a tardy realization of a worthy objective; there may have been no contacts either in the home, in the school, or socially, which afforded the opportunity to take a long look ahead. Many a youngster's latent desire has been dulled and often

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Household Arts and Crafts

New Ways With Cucumbers

EVEN as early as April one can buy cucumbers in some cities at the rate of six for a quarter, and from that time until late fall the vegetable is one of the cheapest on the market. Possibly it is because it is so easily secured that many homemakers have not yet discovered its possibilities. Many know it as an indispensable ingredient for adding to the potato or salad and crisp slices favored at dinner on a hot day, but that is often the extent of the acquaintance until pickling time comes in the fall.

Stewed Cucumbers

Stewed cucumbers are an unknown delicacy in many households where large or wizened specimens are considered worthless. If they are very large, discard the seeds. Otherwise, peel the cucumbers, dice or slice them crosswise and soak 30 minutes in salted water. Drain, add only enough hot water to cover the bottom of the pan, cover and stew slowly until the vegetable is done about 25 minutes. Season to taste with salt, pepper and butter and add a little cream sauce or cream to the liquor in the pan. Reheat and serve hot.

Sautéd Cucumbers

Use large green vegetables for sautéing, because as soon as the cucumbers turn the least bit yellow they will not sauté satisfactorily. Pare and cut lengthwise into $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch slices. Sprinkle each slice with salt and pepper, then dip in beaten egg yolk diluted with 1 tablespoonful of milk, and dip in flour. Fry until tender and brown and serve hot.

Fried Cucumbers

Peel the cucumbers and cut them into half-inch slices. Leave them in ice water for half an hour, then drain, wipe dry, dip in beaten egg and roll in seasoned bread crumbs. Fry to a delicate brown in boiling fat and drain on brown paper. Served very hot, either plain or with a tomato sauce, poured around them, these cucumbers are delicious and novel.

Stuffed Cucumbers

From each of 5 large cucumbers cut a shallow slice and scoop out the centers from the main parts of the vegetable, saving the slices for lids.

For the stuffing, moisten 2 cupfuls of bread crumbs with hot meat stock or gravy and add $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cupful of butter. Season to taste with salt and pepper, then add 1 small onion, chopped; $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cupful of chopped meat—crab meat is especially good; and 1 beaten egg or 2 yolks. Fill the cavities in the cucumbers with this dressing, cover with thin slices of bacon, then the on the lids with soft cord. Bake on the rack of a hot baking pan in a hot oven about half an hour. If the water or stock for basting the cucumbers two or three times during that period.

Baked Cucumbers With Lobster

Peel a sufficient number of cucumbers, allowing one to each person; cut them into halves lengthwise, remove the seeds and soft portion, then place them in a kettle and cover with boiling water. Leave to stand five minutes, then drain the cucumbers, blanch in cold water and dry on a cloth. Have ready a stuffing made by melting 2 tablespoonsfuls of butter and blending with the same amount of flour, then adding a grating of nutmeg, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a teaspoonful each of paprika and salt. Stir until frothy, then add 1 cupful of milk or cream, stirring constantly until the mixture boils. Add $\frac{1}{4}$ cupful of lobster meat cut into small pieces and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cupful of sautéed mushrooms, also cut into small pieces. Fill the cucumbers with the mixture, place in a buttered baking dish and bake until the stuffing is hot.

Cucumber Sandwich Salad

Cut peeled cucumbers into medium slices and spread them with the following filling: Make a paste with cream cheese, a little cold boiled and chopped liver, juice from a small onion, and pepper, salt, carry powder and mayonnaise to taste. Put the slices together sandwich fashion. Allow three or four such sandwiches to each portion, lay them on beds of lettuce, sprinkle them with paprika and then with French dressing. Serve with currant jelly in a paper cup or a lettuce heart.

Cucumbers Poulette

Part 3 cucumbers and cut them into $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch slices, then leave them 2 hours to marinate in 1 teaspoonful each of salt, oil and vinegar. Put the drained cucumbers into a saucepan containing 2 tablespoonsfuls of butter, 1 teaspoonful of sugar and a dash of nutmeg and simmer half an hour, until they are tender. Remove carefully to a hot serving dish and keep them hot while making the following sauce: To the butter in the pan add $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cupful of white sauce, 1 tablespoonful of cream and the yolks of 4 eggs. Simmer 10 minutes but do not boil, then add the juice from half a lemon and a teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Pour the sauce around the cucumbers and serve immediately.

Ice-Box Cookery

SINCE cooking has been taken out of the realm of uncertain calculation and into the laboratory, many innovations have been introduced in methods and rules. One of the most unusual and helpful ideas developed is that of ice-box cookery.

Not so many years ago, a good cook thought that her cookies must go into the oven the minute they were mixed; puddings must be either baked or steamed; light rolls must go through a laborious and time-consuming process of several kneadings. Especially, must the rolls be kept in a warm atmosphere from the moment the yeast was added. That they could, during the process of rising, be placed in a refrigerator, and the kneading be entirely eliminated, would have been too revolutionary a proposal to be considered. But nowadays, to their great satisfaction, many housewives are adopting these progressive ideas and thereby becoming masters of their kitchens rather than slaves to them.

For the various excellent recipes that are to be had, the following are chosen because they have been tried and found worthy of hearty recommendation.

Ice-Box Pudding

One cupful of sugar; one scant cupful of butter; three whole eggs; one-half cupful of chopped pecans; one small can of grated pineapple, well drained; one dozen macaroons.

Cream together the butter and sugar; add the eggs, one at a time, stirring continuously; add the pine-apple and nuts, still stirring; lastly, the finely crumbled macaroons. Pour into a mold which has been lined with lady fingers. Set away in the ice box from 12 to 24 hours. Serve in slices, topped with whipped cream.

Butterscotch Cookies

Three cupfuls of flour; 2 cupfuls of brown sugar; 1 level teaspoonful of soda; 1 level teaspoonful of cream of tartar.

Mix well together and add $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of butter, working it in well just until the butter is well beaten; Add 2 eggs, well beaten; 2 teaspoonsful of vanilla.

Mold in rolls, leave overnight in the ice box. Slice and bake.

Ice-Box Rolls

One cupful of lard; 1 cupful of boiling water; $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of sugar.

Cream the lard and sugar, then add the boiling water and cool.

One cupful of cold water; 2 cakes of compressed yeast; 2 teaspoonsfuls of salt; 2 eggs; 6 cupfuls of un-sifted flour.

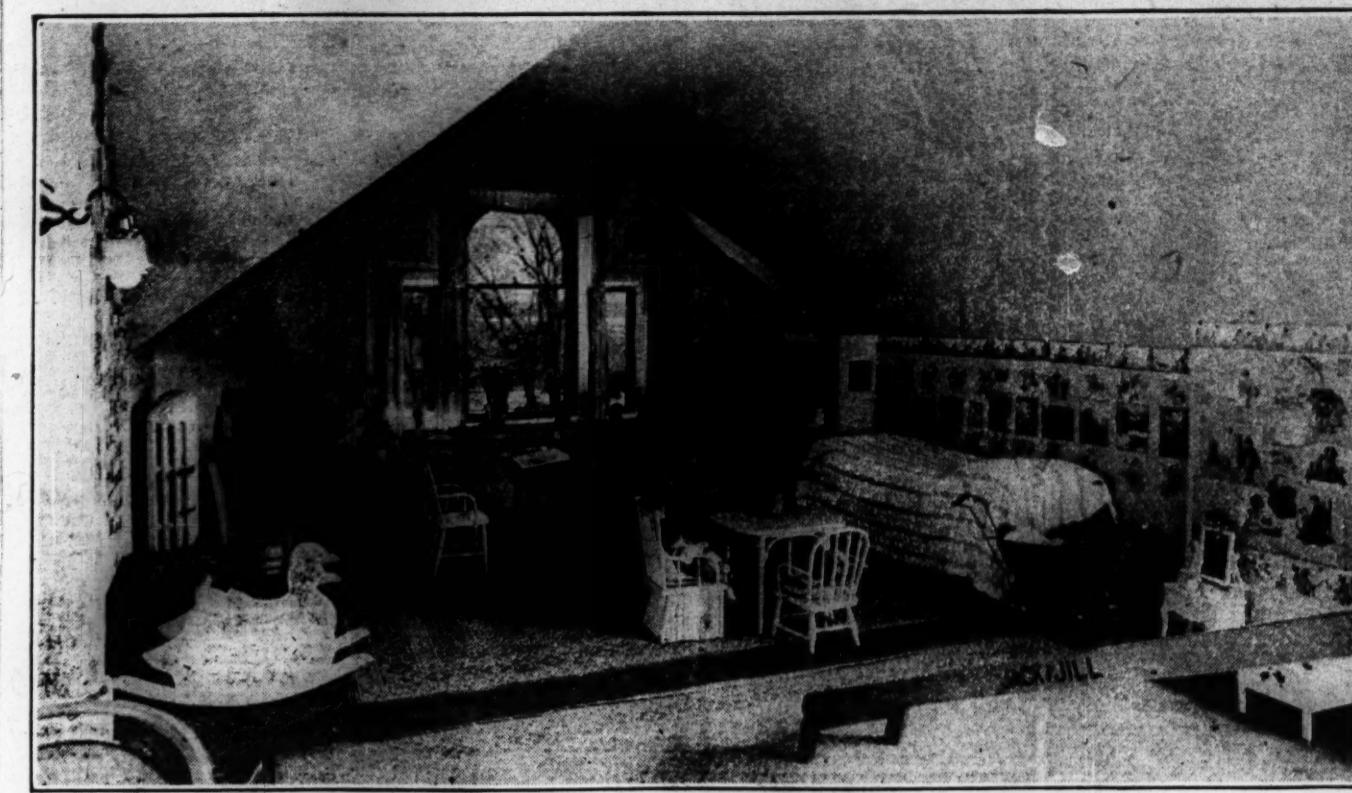
When the first mixture is cool, add the yeast cakes dissolved in the cold water; then the eggs, well beaten. Finally, sift in the flour and salt. Beat thoroughly, and put in the ice box overnight. Mold in any preferred shape and let rise two hours before baking. Bake in a hot oven for 20 minutes. Clover leaf rolls, made by rolling mutton tins and filling each ring with three tiny rolls, are in high favor.

This mixture will keep perfectly for several days and furnish several bakes.

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Giving a Smart Touch to Hand Luggage



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work calls for accurate measuring to be folded and laid in the lid portion, there should be decorative ties to hold the articles in place. The tray of the suitcase, should there be one, as well as the main receptacle, should have similar bands.

Partitioning can be done with strips of pasted paper covered to match the lining. Gathered pockets at each end are convenient, and a small pin-cushion and tiny sewing kit are important. A set of bags, varying in size, and of cotton voile matching the color scheme, is well worth the extra trouble of making. Such a rejuvenated case needs no apologies, for it is trim and neat when closed and dainty when open.

Individual requirements decide what shall be the scheme of interior decorations and the partitioning of space. The lining, chosen to harmonize with the luggage ensemble, should be mounted on a backing of firm texture that will hold the heavy glue used to hold the lining in place. A gathered pocket extending entirely across the inside of the lid is often a hot serving dish and keep the hot water from leaking out.

A divided pocket extending entirely across the inside of the lid is often a hot serving dish and keep the hot water from leaking out.

Matching the cover of the suitcase may be a roll-up or carryall of home manufacture, in which to deposit easily unpackable articles that belong nowhere else. Fortunately these rollups are enjoying a new lease of popularity and make a welcome and most convenient unit of the luggage ensemble. From these few suggestions it is easy to see how one may, from unrelated bags and suitcases, more or less the worse for wear, evolve a satisfactory ensemble of hand luggage.

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Pictures had to be carefully selected and then grouped so as to form pleasing or educational compositions. A small wall was chosen for a start, and the subject, Childhood. These pictures, together with some stenciling done in black edging with yellow, have made a very pretty and instructive dado. The top part of one of these two walls is devoted to birds and animals. The top part of the other is to miscellaneous pictures from magazines. During the work it was found possible to paint flowers with water colors directly on the walls, and it has been a specially great pleasure to Elizabeth Anne to take a share in this painting.

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THE HOME FORUM

Dramatis Personae

HERE was a tap at my door, followed by a languid but determined fluttering of the mop and the duster. I groaned inwardly. Must I explain again that I was never to be disturbed in the morning, that all my mornings were rigidly devoted to the typewriter? I felt it to be one of the self-evident facts that no amount of obtuseness could conceal. It seemed to me that the very sight of the mysterious machine, the insidious operator, and the spray of pencils and paper should inspire a sort of awe and save me from intrusions of this kind. But not so. The dusting process continued to my very presence; there was a flickering about my feet, my chair, my desk. Fuming within, I kept my place and poise, my dignity demanding that, in the very midst of chaos and upheaval I sat at my work mesa yet apprehensive—meek because it is my way, the way of least resistance—and apprehensive lest the timid thoughts that had been slowly gathering should take flight and disappear like a flock of sparrows. As I knew to my sorrow, they have a way of doing so, being shy of noise and interruptions. Alas, they departed in a flash!

"Ah," I cried inwardly to the indifferent intruder, "can you not guess how vastly I prefer dust to interference? How I wish, how I long to be dusty!" But there was no outward response, no hint, no promise of future peace and quiet. I must act, speak, save the mornings yet to come. However, it was the wielder of the mop who broke the silence. "It is Indian summer today," said a pleasant voice, "have you seen the lake? You must see the lake today." Wishing to appear no less than courteous, I answered with a calm "No" and "Yes" in the proper sequence. But I was becoming more and more volcanic. Here was the interrupter turned temper—cruelly indeed! I could see the lake as it had been on the previous day, a glittering sheet of aquamarine stretching to the far horizon with silver gullwings flashing intermittently above it. Gladly, eagerly would I seek it always in my free moments. But how could I explain the wholly inexplicable? In this case, I never saw it in the morning except on rare and self-appointed holidays? For me to see the lake in the morning would be a serious breach of discipline, a sort of anarchy fraught with danger and ruin. How could I phrase it within the understanding of the wielder of the mop? But she was gone, leaving me with my shattered morning to be pieced together as best it might.

Promptness, determination, wrath could avail me nothing then. My mood veered from indignation to self-pity and back again. Surely here

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MARY BAKER EDDY

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Christian Science Quarterly

ARTISTS like Whistler and C. J. Holmes have shown us that the sun gilds the factory shaft no less than the poplar tree. A power station may not be a pleasant place for a picnic, but nevertheless it is just as much the playground of the four winds as a woodland, while the oily river offers as much sport for the sea-gulls as the surf-sprayed coasts of a rock-bound island.

In this drawing by Miss I. M. Cameron, it informs us at the outset, very decisively, that a coal and steel subject requires "coal and steel" handling, when, let it be noted, it is the material structure which she desires to express; it is a very different matter when a building

becomes part of a pattern in an atmospheric veil, as it so often appears to Whistler or Monet. Miss Cameron's lines are penned with determination; here, where bricks and girders are concerned, is no place for the timid and tentative; leave these for the gossamer gown, frail flowers, the delicate undulations of the human form and such like. We are told in the plainest of language that heaps of coal follow the form of pyramids or hills; that chimneys have the same solidity as tree trunks and that even smoke must have volume. At the first glance the solid blacks on the chimney shafts seem too staring, but it is no mistake when we realize how staring such a group would appear when actually

seen against a luminous sky; in fact, it would be the first feature to catch the eye, as it does in this drawing.

Miss Cameron decided that the essentials of her subject could be expressed in three simple tones—dark, half-tone and light, and, without diverging from these, she is completely successful. No doubt certain omissions may offend the engineer or architect, but then Miss Cameron is an artist with the license to select. Whatever else may be said of this drawing, no amount of labor could express more of the activity of the scene. The smoke is whirling on the wind and the boisterous water is merrily splashing against the barges

"Owe no man anything"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

I N AN address delivered September 17, 1928, before the National Business Conference convened at Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts, Roger W. Babson is reported to have made this statement: "We are today, as a people, living right up to the neck of our incomes. A good many people, as not only believes, but knows, the unflinching rule of life is that given by Jesus, 'Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.'

What does the Christian say, then, to the argument which urges debt in order to follow custom or gain luxuries? He declines to be enslaved. He distinguishes between wants and needs, assured that since nothing can be unknown to God, these latter are already supplied. He controls vast ambitions, and studies more and more how to bring every thought into obedience to Christ. Thus he easily resists the temptation to burden himself with debt incurred by luxury.

The most casual study of the lives of Jesus and his immediate followers reveals that they demonstrated dominion over materiality, and while in no sense ascetics, were entirely unshackled by the customs of their times. The same brave spirit which declared, "These hands have ministered unto my necessities," wrote also, "Owe no man any thing, but to love one another."

No one could set a clearer example in this matter than the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy. It is related of her by those who were close to her in the early days after her great discovery, that she practiced the most careful economy in order to live within her small income. Poverty was only one of the difficulties she was compelled to face in order to bring others with the truth which had been revealed to her. She put into practice the rule given by Jesus, already quoted, and found that necessary material things were indeed "added."

For the guidance of her followers, Mrs. Eddy wrote thus plainly in an article to be found in her book entitled "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 14): "Christian Science teaches: Owe no man; be temperate; abstain from alcohol and tobacco; be honest, just, and pure; cast out evil and heal the sick; in short, Do unto others as ye would have others do to you." And for the encouragement of all remains this statement in her textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 7): "God is not influenced by the 'divine ear' is not an auditory nerve. It is the all-hearing and all-knowing Mind, to whom each need of man is always known and by whom it will be supplied."

Cotton Mather At Harvard—1678

In 1680, before Cotton Mather had

taken his second degree, a Dutch

scholar described Harvard thus:

"Cambridge . . . is not a large vil-

lage and the houses stand very far

apart. The college building is the

most conspicuous among them. We

went to it, expecting to see some-

thing unusual, as it is the only col-

lege, or would-be academy of the

Protestants in all America, but we

found ourselves mistaken. In ap-

proaching the house we neither heard

nor saw anything memorable; but

going to the other side of the build-

ing, we heard noise enough in an

upper room to lead my comrade to

say, "I believe they are engaged in

disputation." We entered and went

upstairs. . . . We found there eight

or ten young fellows sitting around.

. . . We excused ourselves that we

could speak English only a little.

. . . However, we spoke as well as

we could. We inquired how many

professors there were, and they re-

plied, not one. We asked how many

students there were. They said at

first, thirty, and then came down to

ten, then came down to

five, then came down to

four, then came down to

three, then came down to

two, then came down to

one, then came down to

none. . . . We were probably not ten. (Actually there were just thirty, of whom half, including Cotton Mather, were graduate students.) They knew hardly a word of Latin, not one of them, so that my comrade could not converse with them." This, however, was the view of a prejudiced visitor. As a matter of fact, a speakable knowledge of Latin was required for admittance; and among the nineteen rules of the college, rules which started with requirements of admission and passed through regulations of conduct, thought, and study, the second being, "Every one shall consider the main end of his life and studies, to know God and Jesus Christ, which is eternal life: John xii. 3" and the ninth, "None shall pragmatically intrude or intermeddle in other men's affairs"; among these rules the thirteenth was: "The scholars shall never use their mother tongue, except in public exercises of oratory, or such like, they be called to make them in English." In later years when his own son had just graduated, Cotton Mather himself, now a prominent alumnus, a laudator temporis acti, among other suggestions to a committee of investigation wrote: "Whether the speaking of Latin has not been so disconcerted as to render our scholars very unfit for a conversation with strangers"; which presumably was not the case in the good old days when he was a student.

Thus we were following an ancient

route, the same that the ships of

Nearchus had taken after the con-

quest of India; the same over which

countless thousands of richly laden

vessels had traveled to Bagdad in the

days of the Caliphs. The ships of

Cyrus and Pahlavi had skirted these

mountains; perhaps Sinbad, himself,

had taken refuge beneath the calm of

their barren peaks. I followed in the

shadows of the great, yet only the

encompassing majesty of sea and

mountains gave cause for exultation.

A school of marvelous spouting

whales frolicked to the south, their

course always betrayed by the glisten-

ing flocks of sea-birds that fol-

lowed them. We passed over ocean

from the bow began to sink; and from

the high after-deck I could see him

sinking through the clear green water

until he was no longer than a twenty-

dollar gold piece.

On the fourth day from Karachi the

wind calmed down to such an extent

that we scarcely moved. We must

have been over a reef, for the bottom

of the sea was spotted with huge

white and black patches that looked

to be sand and gigantic marine

growths. Schools of bright fishes

swam beneath us, and occasionally

a large fish, like a grouper, would

swim among them like a grumpy

old man looking for something.

From "The Great Horn Spoon," by

EUGENE WRIGHT.

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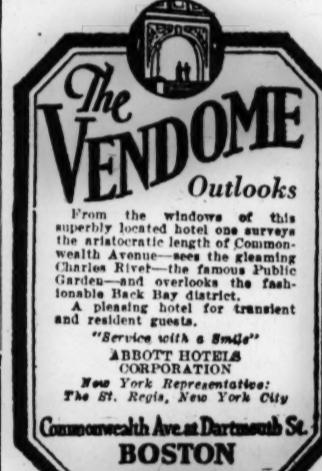
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Timber Agreement Canceled in Poland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WARSAW—After long negotiations the disputed question between the British and European Timber Trust and the Polish Government has been settled.

The agreement has been canceled, and Poland pays £375,000 to the company. In return the company resigns all claims on the treasury on account of the cancellation of the agreement before the expiration of the term of ten years. At the same time it holds over all the objects in its possession necessary for the exploitation of the forests, such as railways, trucks, stock, etc.

The Government also raises the embargo on timber which it had placed on the company's goods, as those held failed to pay the installments agreed upon. Both sides are said to have come out financially more or less equal.

TURKS IN SYRIA URGE PARTIAL ANNEXATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEIRUT—Turkish patriots in the districts of Antioch and Alexandretta, now forming part of Syria, are urging, in a petition which will eventually be submitted to the League of Nations, that the region be included within Turkey.

Alexandretta and its environs is populated by Turks, and the French mandatory authorities recognized the Turkish language as official in this area.

WORLD ORANGE ORDER REPORTS EXPANSION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GEASGOW—About 200 delegates from throughout the world attended the triennial conference of the Imperial Grand Orange Council held here. Maj. Richard Rigg, imperial grand president, said in his opening address that the Orange Order was extending and deepening its hold upon the various countries in which it was established.

Establishment of an Orange Lodge of Cuba, the first to be set up in Latin America was reported. The Orange Order, Major Rigg maintained, knew nothing of political distinctions. They sank party politics in an effort to work for the state.

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SPECIAL SEPTEMBER RATES

Herbert Brewster

Booklet

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15th St. & Wesley Ave.

17th St. & Wesley Ave.

19th St. & Wesley Ave.

21st St. & Wesley Ave.

23rd St. & Wesley Ave.

25th St. & Wesley Ave.

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29th St. & Wesley Ave.

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35th St. & Wesley Ave.

37th St. & Wesley Ave.

39th St. & Wesley Ave.

41st St. & Wesley Ave.

43rd St. & Wesley Ave.

45th St. & Wesley Ave.

47th St. & Wesley Ave.

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51st St. & Wesley Ave.

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55th St. & Wesley Ave.

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79th St. & Wesley Ave.

81st St. & Wesley Ave.

83rd St. & Wesley Ave.

85th St. & Wesley Ave.

87th St. & Wesley Ave.

89th St. & Wesley Ave.

91st St. & Wesley Ave.

93rd St. & Wesley Ave.

95th St. & Wesley Ave.

WEEK'S CATTLE MARKET TREND IS CONFUSING

Prices of Some Grades Ad-
vance While Other Kinds
Decline

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—This week's cattle market was a very uneven and confusing affair, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, at the Union Stockyards here.

While even the best weight steers hold easy, and the lower grades lost 25 to 50 cents, instances considerably more desirable light-weight steers were seen, establishing new high tops for the season for kinds scaling 1,050 pounds downward.

The bottom fell out of the market on grass, cows, and heifers, but butter cows, medium feed kinds held fairly well. Medium weight cattle made for a strong to 25 cents higher full market, the same stimulus advancing veal calves 50 cents.

Although the hog run was considerably better than last year, hogs stampeded off 10 to 20 cents, dullness permeating the trade, except when shippers were in the market. Lambs lost 25 to 50 cents, both fat kinds and fenders showing the decline.

Meat cattle and weighty steers again sold up to \$17, but efforts to push heavier above the \$17 mark were fruitless. Light and lone yearling steers, however, sold up to \$16.50 and veal calves to \$16, both new high tops for the season.

It was a general scarcity of light cattle that stimulated the market on grain fed offerings of value, sell at \$12.50 upward, and the same was true of \$15.00 to \$16.50 being rather numerous. Meanwhile weighty steers selling at \$12, downfolded back after a period of having sold remarkably close to finished offerings.

The same was true on down through the last grades and short-fed steers selling all the way from \$10 to \$12, showing the most price loss. Part of this downturn was attributable to the failure of cowmen to heed the advice of half-fat cattle buyers, who waited for a short turn, and if such is the case these common and medium grass steers are probably about as low as they are going to go this season.

So-called "fenders" and fenders and quite a few light and long yearlings sold from \$16 to \$16.50, but most of the fed crop turned at \$13.50 to 15.75. The week's top on hogs was \$12.25, but the closing high mark stood at \$12.50, with the market showing even more of their usual premium over heavy hogs, and there was good demand for sows, with the bulk at \$9.50 to \$10, most 280 to 310 pounds butchers closing the week at \$10.65 to \$10.85.

It was the same story on lambs, although the extreme top was \$14. Feeding lambs sold at \$12.50 to \$13.50, according to weight and quality. Western grass lambs ran rather freely, but from a killing stand point the quality was rather plain. Consequently more feeders showed up.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Boston New York
Call loans—regular rate 7%
Commercial paper 6%
Customers' loans 6%
Collateral loans 6%
Year loans 6%
Sixty-nine days 9
Four to six months 9
Today's Last
Bar silver in New York 52½c
Bar silver in London 52½c
Gold in London \$1611½d

Clearing House Figures
Boston New York
Exchanges \$106,000,000 \$173,000,000
Year ago today 65,000,000 93,000,000
Balances 48,000,000 139,000,000
Year ago today 48,236,161 173,000,000

Acceptance Market

50 days 514 65½c
60 days 514 65½c
90 days 514 65½c
4 months 514 65½c
5 months 514 65½c
6 months 514 65½c

Lending Central Bank Rates

The Federal Reserve Board, the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta 5% Calcutta 5%

Boston 5% Budapest 5%

Cleveland 5% Copenhagen 5%

Chicago 5% Lisbon 5%

Dallas 5% London 5%

Kansas City 5% Madrid 5½%

Minneapolis 5% Oslo 5½%

Philadelphia 5% Washington 5½%

New York 5% Paris 5½%

Richmond 5% Prague 5½%

St. Louis 5% Rio de Janeiro 5½%

St. Paul 5% Stockholm 5½%

Amsterdam 5½% Sofia 5½%

Athens 5% Stockholm 5½%

Buenos Aires 5% Tokyo 5½%

Brussels 5% Vienna 5½%

Bucharest 5% Warsaw 5½%

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe: Today's Last Prev. Party
London 514 65½c 514 65½c
Paris 514 65½c 514 65½c
Cables 514 65½c 514 65½c

France—franc 505½ 539½ 514 65½c

Belgium—belga 1390/ 1390/ 514 65½c

Denmark—krona 238/ 238/ 514 65½c

Austria—schill 1409/ 1407/ 514 65½c

Czechoslovakia—korona 626/ 626/ 514 65½c

Spain—peseta 466/ 466/ 514 65½c

Portugal—escudo 562/ 562/ 514 65½c

Greece—drachma 912/ 912/ 514 65½c

Holland—florin 4066/ 4066/ 514 65½c

Hungary—pengo 1746/ 1746/ 514 65½c

Ireland—pound 1123/ 1122/ 514 65½c

Belgian franc 557/ 557/ 514 65½c

Switzerland—franc 585/ 585/ 514 65½c

Poland—zloty 1206/ 1206/ 514 65½c

Portugal—escudo 38/ 38/ 514 65½c

Denmark—krone 583/ 583/ 514 65½c

South Africa—rand 990/ 990/ 514 65½c

Mexican peso 4000/ 3957½ 514 65½c

How we spend it 585/ 585/ 514 65½c

TOWN SHEET & TUBE

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share, or \$1 per share, payable Sept. 9 to stock of record Sept. 1, and the additional 26 cents per share will therefore be paid on the third quarter cash dividend.

PROPERTY TRUST DIVIDEND

The First National Trust Company, controlled by the Dohenbans Securities, declared a 10 cent common dividend, compared with 8 per cent a year ago, and a 10 cent preferred dividend of \$1.25, compared with 10 cents a year ago. Total May 1929 revenue from dividends, compared with \$18,911 in the preceding year.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:59 p. m.)

	High	Low		High	Low
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 27/2	109½	108½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 28/2	109½	108½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 29/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 30/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 31/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 32/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 33/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 34/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 35/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 36/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 37/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 38/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 39/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 40/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 41/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 42/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 43/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 44/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 45/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 46/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 47/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 48/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 49/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 50/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 51/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 52/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 53/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 54/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 55/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 56/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 57/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 58/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 59/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 60/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 61/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 62/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 63/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 64/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 65/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45/	105½	103½
Allis Chalmers deb 5% 66/2	122½	121½	Nor Am Ed 5½% 45		

UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS	UNDER CITY HEADINGS
Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts
HOLYOKE <i>(Continued)</i>	LYNN <i>(Continued)</i>	NEW BEDFORD <i>(Continued)</i>	NEWTONVILLE	PITTSFIELD <i>(Continued)</i>	QUINCY <i>(Continued)</i>	ROSLINDALE	SPRINGFIELD <i>(Continued)</i>
E. H. ALLYN & CO. Raigh H. Armstrong Charles E. Kelley INSURANCE of Every Description Phoenix Building, Holyoke, Mass.	COAL Anthracite and Bituminous and Wood Sprague, Breed, Stevens & Newhall Incorporated 8 Central Square	Gulf Hill Dairy Pure Milk Cream and Ice Cream South Dartmouth, Mass. Tel. Clifford 3601 J. T. FERNANDES, Prop.	Newton Rose Conservatories A. P. CALDER, Proprietor Plants and Flowers for All Occasions 225 Newtonville Ave., Newton North 6014 Rev. (Night) 4474-3	Annual NINE-CENT SALE Thursday, August 15th	Won't you try "Happy Medium"	Satisfaction Guaranteed at WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc. 54 Auburn Street, Roslindale A Service for Every Household A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager	CARTER, Florist Incorporated 275 BRIDGE STREET Phone dial 2-3411 "Say It With Flowers"
NAPOLEON BAIL Shoe Store and Repair Factor Agent for the Arnold Glove Grip Shoes	MALDEN	Dorothy Benham Millinery 147 Pleasant Street Tel. 6421-W.	WIGG, Inc. Newtonville Newton Highlands Home Made Candy ICE CREAM SHERBETS Deliveries twice daily NEWTON NORTH 5551	Our final clearance of all summer merchandise. Every department has out of the ordinary bargains to offer.	Newton Highlands Newtonville Newton Highlands Home Made Candy ICE CREAM SHERBETS Deliveries twice daily NEWTON NORTH 5551	OLD COLONY LAUNDRY 100 QUINCY AVE. Granite 5000	We Clean Oriental Rugs Phone 1340 for Prices Salem Laundry Company 51 Lafayette Street, Salem
HUDSON SAVINGS BANK Incorporated 1869 Save and Have 42 MAIN STREET, HUDSON	HARRY'S SHOE Walk-Over SHOP "Malden's Finest Shoe Store" 59 PLEASANT ST. Y. M. C. A. Bldg.	NONANTUM COAL CO. 827 Washington Street, Newtonville Tel. Newton North 6282 13 Main Street, Watertown West Middlesex Bridge Street, Belm Tel. Middlesex 6244	ENGLAND BROTHERS PITTSFIELD, MASS.	C. H. Cutting Co. 135-137 North Street	WE WISH to express our sincere appreciation for your very fine patronage and for the encouraging and complimentary letters received during the past.	Free Parking Space (Entrance on Church Street) ALMY, BIGELOW & WASHBURN Leading Department Store of the North Shore Since 1858 SALEM—BEVERLY	MARY E. WOODBURY Court Reporter Public Stenographer Room 416, 31 Elm St. Tel. 2-7292
LAWRENCE BINDER COMPANY PRINTING RULING BINDING 10 Amesbury Street Phone 25939	MEDFORD CO-OPERATIVE BANK 25 HIGH STREET	Postum JAMES E. LILLEY MEAT and GROCERIES 271 CEDAR STREET, COR. PARKER Innis on DAVIDSON'S MacGRAGOR BRAND SCOTCH HAM	Augustus Thurgood FINE WALL PAPERS WINDOW SHADES and Interior Decorating Samples shown at your home 150 Otis Street, Newtonville West Newton 2511-M	SUMMER-WEIGHT FELTS	REMICK'S, QUINCY, MASS.	Attractive Merchandise You will be agreeably surprised at the many articles and the low prices of our attractive merchandise. Kitchen furnishings, foods, chin- ware, lamps, rugs, clothing, best lin- ens, dress goods, toys, for whatever you need try	TAUNTON Let Us Help! It's a big lift to have the laundry done well and it's not expensive. Special rates for family washing— special care to please. Telephone 122 Our driver will call
LEXINGTON Try Our Delicious Ice Cream, Sodas and College Ices FACTION SUPPLIES ERNEST C. MARTIN Registered Pharmacist Lexington Centre Tel. Lex. 0573	The Splendid FINE PLACE TO MEET BEST PLACE TO EAT Wedding Parties and Club Gatherings 9 MAIN STREET MYSTIC 5413 Home of Quality and Service	WORTH NEW YORK NEWARK NEWARK NEW YORK NEW YORK	TUTTLE'S PHARMACY 277 WALNUT STREET "EX PELLO" Moth Exterminator Simply hang in your closet.	\$7.00	Waukegan Trust Co. GENERAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS Savings Department and Safe Deposit 217 ESSEX STREET	Monroe's BROADWAY AT TAUNTON GREEN	MONROE'S BROADWAY AT TAUNTON GREEN
ARTHUR'S AUTO REPAIR SHOP Arthur B. Field, Proprietor We Repair All Makes of Automobiles 351 MASSACHUSETTE AVENUE TEL. DAY 1070-W. Night 1048-1 CLOCKS and WATCHES From Pocket Watch and Lapel Watch to Master Clocks and Television Clocks —From \$1.00 to \$5.00 "More Satisfaction in the Hardware and Furniture Department" HERBERT M. LAWRENCE 1527 MASS. AVE. PHONE LEX 6300 Feed Those Flies and Mosquitoes	MEDFORD CO-OPERATIVE BANK 25 HIGH STREET	J. DAVIDSON & SON 1663 Purchase Street	NORTHAMPTON Fine Candies Tasty Sodas Excellent Foods "A Delightful Place to Eat" BECKMAN'S 211 Main St. NORTHAMPTON 52 Suffolk St. HOLYOKE	WALK-OVER SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN The Only Walk-Over Shoe Store in PITTSFIELD is at 126 NORTH STREET	TALBOT-QUINCY, INC. Men's and Boys' Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers 1387 HANCOCK STREET Rodger G. Shultz Salesman	Val-Ky-Ro English Crisp Bread Made by Hunting & Palmer, Ltd. "The Friendly Bank" Oldest—STRONGEST—Largest Commercial Bank in "The Granite City"	VAL-KY-RO Smart Summer Apparel for Women and Misses NEWMARK'S 209 ESSEX STREET Phone 1182 CLOTHIERS and HABERDASHERS Catering to the style and quality demands of leading men and women on the North Shore.
F.L.I.T. We Sell IT Lexington Hardware & Supply Co.	LEXINGTON MONGEAU'S Ten Day CLEARANCE SALE of Our Entire Stock 584 MERIDIAN STREET	OLSON & APPLEBY General Contractors Houses, Mills, Stores and Alterations and Repairs	HARRY E. BICKNELL 158 MAIN STREET	Cadillac La Salle Berkshire Auto Co.	CLARK & FRIEND 225 ESSEX STREET, SALEM	Low Prices—High Values Warehouses of every sort for Men and Women and all the latest Novelty Goods, fresh styles; always available good.	WALTHAM THE Elizabeth Candy Shops WALTHAM GARDNER Salted Nuts Hot Weather Candies Chocolates, Bon-Bons, 79¢ and \$1 Mail Orders Given Careful Attention Tel. Waltham 1554
LOWELL MONGEAU'S CLEARANCE SALE of Our Entire Stock 584 MERIDIAN STREET	MODERNE HIRSCH Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware RALPH MAC-KAY, Mer. Tel. MYSTIC 2310 HIGH STREET	NEWBURYPORT STAR GROCERY, Inc.	HILL BROTHERS Reduced Prices on Summer Merchandise Figured Voiles 10c yard Figured Dimity 20c yard Figured Quilts & Linen 30c yard	WENDELL GARAGE Storage Capacity 300 Cars Accessories White	J. A. MARSH Coal Company 38-40 Park Street Tel. Som. 0319	PATTERSON'S FLOWER STORES Flowers for All Occasions POTTED PLANTS A Complete Line of Greeting Cards Stores 1259 Hancock St., Quincy 89 Heath St., Wollaston Telephones Granite 6322-W and 8423	THE Somerset Cleansers and Dyers of Everything All garments insured while in our custody. 337 Broadway Phone Som. 3040 Free Delivery Service
MORSE & BEALS FLORISTS Fairburn Bldg. Phone 4400	MOREY HIRSCH Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware RALPH MAC-KAY, Mer. Tel. MYSTIC 2310 HIGH STREET	MODERN Tailoring Co. Lady's and Gentlemen's Tailor and Furrier Cleaning and Dyeing—Repairing and Pressing Free Call and Delivery Service Tel. Mystic 4107-M	ROBERT R. WILLIAMS Differently Better Dry Cleaning and Dyeing, at Lower Prices. Office Plant 245 Main St. 30 Fort Hill Terrace Sale—New Home Sewing Machines Portable Electric, 69.50 This is a regular 95.00 machine. In the round bobbin type which has the new feature about this machine that is, it runs forwards or backwards as operator wishes by simply raising or lowering the stitch adjuster.	ROBERT R. WILLIAMS FOOT-CRAFT Arch Shoes are specially designed for comfort—Made to follow the natural lines of the foot. Light weight adjustable arch support—in all leathers.	SOMERVILLE	GEORGE TRUITT'S FOOT-CRAFT SHOE STORE ONE FIFTY-FIVE NORTH STREET	THE Somerset Candy Shops WALTHAM GARDNER Salted Nuts Hot Weather Candies Chocolates, Bon-Bons, 79¢ and \$1 Mail Orders Given Careful Attention Tel. Waltham 1554
MISS DESMOND DRESSES, COATS and MILLINERY 17 Main Street 12 Medford Street Medford Arlington	MISS DESMOND DRESSES, COATS and MILLINERY 17 Main Street 12 Medford Street Medford Arlington	MIRRORS Finest Quality—Reasonable Price—Guaranteed Frames Repaired and Regilded. Mirrors Resilvered.	NEWTON A. AVANTAGGIO NEWTON 280 Centre St. Meats	MONROE STORES, INC. Ladies' Organdie Dresses, \$1.00	J. A. MARSH Coal Company 38-40 Park Street Tel. Som. 0319	PATTERSON'S FLOWER STORES Flowers for All Occasions POTTED PLANTS A Complete Line of Greeting Cards Stores 1259 Hancock St., Quincy 89 Heath St., Wollaston Telephones Granite 6322-W and 8423	THE Somerset Cleansers and Dyers of Everything All garments insured while in our custody. 337 Broadway Phone Som. 3040 Free Delivery Service
THE PRIMROSE BEAUTY SALON 32 BROAD STREET Special for This Month PERMANENT WAVING At \$10.00 by Constantine, authorized Perma-Wave. Permanent Waver 1 Union Street, Boston First Wave, Second Wave, Says Renée Adoree Call, Breakers 2026	NEW BEDFORD Taber Furniture Company New Bedford, Mass. Real Good Furniture for Every Room in the House "FRIENDLY SERVICE"	IN THE HEART OF Moore & Moore HATS AND CAPS 30-32 Main Street Medford Square	CHAITIN'S Exclusive Fur Shop 281 North Street	MONROE STORES, INC. Ladies' Organdie Dresses, \$1.00	J. A. MARSH Coal Company 38-40 Park Street Tel. Som. 0319	PATTERSON'S FLOWER STORES Flowers for All Occasions POTTED PLANTS A Complete Line of Greeting Cards Stores 1259 Hancock St., Quincy 89 Heath St., Wollaston Telephones Granite 6322-W and 8423	THE Somerset Candy Shops WALTHAM GARDNER Salted Nuts Hot Weather Candies Chocolates, Bon-Bons, 79¢ and \$1 Mail Orders Given Careful Attention Tel. Waltham 1554
Whyte's Enterprise Laundry 83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Mass.	THE PRINT SHOP 1 SOUTH SIXTH STREET	NEWTON CENTRE Flowers Telephoned to all parts of the world.	TAVERN COFFEE SHOP 140 South Street Tel. 4592	GRAND UNION GROCERY STORES 58 NORTH STREET 699 NORTH STREET 276 WACONAH STREET 222 ELM STREET 129 SECOND STREET	J. A. MARSH Coal Company 38-40 Park Street Tel. Som. 0319	PATTERSON'S FLOWER STORES Flowers for All Occasions POTTED PLANTS A Complete Line of Greeting Cards Stores 1259 Hancock St., Quincy 89 Heath St., Wollaston Telephones Granite 6322-W and 8423	THE Somerset Candy Shops WALTHAM GARDNER Salted Nuts Hot Weather Candies Chocolates, Bon-Bons, 79¢ and \$1 Mail Orders Given Careful Attention Tel. Waltham 1554
J. B. & W. A. LAMPER, Inc. COAL CENTRAL SQUARE Tel. Bks. 7129-7128 LYNN	NEW BEDFORD Taber Furniture Company New Bedford, Mass. Real Good Furniture for Every Room in the House "FRIENDLY SERVICE"	NEWTON CENTRE Flowers Telephoned to all parts of the world.	BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK 56,000 Depositors Deposits received from \$1 to \$4000 single accts. \$1 to \$8000 double accts. 4½% /c	GENERAL INSURANCE Real Estate	J. A. MARSH Coal Company 38-40 Park Street Tel. Som. 0319	PATTERSON'S FLOWER STORES Flowers for All Occasions POTTED PLANTS A Complete Line of Greeting Cards Stores 1259 Hancock St., Quincy 89 Heath St., Wollaston Telephones Granite 6322-W and 8423	THE Somerset Candy Shops WALTHAM GARDNER Salted Nuts Hot Weather Candies Chocolates, Bon-Bons, 79¢ and \$1 Mail Orders Given Careful Attention Tel. Waltham 1554
Atlantic Auto Shop Complete Lubrication Brakes Relined Tires & Spokes Accessories Free Crank Case Service 2 ATLANTIC STREET, LYNN Call, Breakers 2225	DEVELOPING and PRINTING on 24-HOUR SERVICE	BOND'S CONVENIENCE SHOP Dry Goods and Notions Agents for Bailey Cleaning Bray Block Newton Centre Telephone Cen. Newt. 1027-2	KULDAA'S Salted, Shelled, Glacé and Chocolate Covered NUTS ALSO NUT SPECIALTIES 442 NORTH STREET	RALPH COAL CO. 33 Weston Ave. Wollaston Granite 0839	J. A. MARSH Coal Company 38-40 Park Street Tel. Som. 0319	PATTERSON'S FLOWER STORES Flowers for All Occasions POTTED PLANTS A Complete Line of Greeting Cards Stores 1259 Hancock St., Quincy 89 Heath St., Wollaston Telephones Granite 6322-W and 8423	THE Somerset Candy Shops WALTHAM GARDNER Salted Nuts Hot Weather Candies Chocolates, Bon-Bons, 79¢ and \$1 Mail Orders Given Careful Attention Tel. Waltham 1554
GIFTS BOUGHT AT The Unique Gift Shop Are Always in Season and Always Acceptable Souvenir and Greeting Cards for All Occasions 163 LEWIS STREET	RAY & CIE Sale of Ladies' Apparel Going Out of Business 101 WILLIAM STREET	NEWTON HIGHLANDS Tel. Centre Newton 0108	COLONIAL GASOLINE and OIL W. S. FARRAR & SONS 105 W. Housatonic St. 718 Tyler St. 128 South St.	GENERAL INSURANCE ALL KINDS	J. A. MARSH Coal Company 38-40 Park Street Tel. Som. 0319	PATTERSON'S FLOWER STORES Flowers for All Occasions POTTED PLANTS A Complete Line of Greeting Cards Stores 1259 Hancock St., Quincy 89 Heath St., Wollaston Telephones Granite 6322-W and 8423	THE Somerset Candy Shops WALTHAM GARDNER Salted Nuts Hot Weather Candies Chocolates, Bon-Bons, 79¢ and \$1 Mail Orders Given Careful Attention Tel. Waltham 1554
Distinctive Wall Paper Painters and Paper Hangers Reliable Workmen	NEWTON HIGHLANDS ONLY Best Fair Prices	DUNHAM'S MARKET 33 LINCOLN STREET	RAINY & MERRY Photographer Portraits—Daguerreotypes Copied Commercial Work	W.H. SHEDD & SON Plumbing and Heating 730 Tyler St. Tel. 2175	J. A. MARSH Coal Company 38-40 Park Street Tel. Som. 0319	PATTERSON'S FLOWER STORES Flowers for All Occasions POTTED PLANTS A Complete Line of Greeting Cards Stores 1259 Hancock St., Quincy 89 Heath St., Wollaston Telephones Granite 6322-W and 8423	THE Somerset Candy Shops WALTHAM GARDNER Salted Nuts Hot Weather Candies Chocolates, Bon-Bons, 79¢ and \$1 Mail Orders Given Careful Attention Tel. Waltham 1554
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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1929

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EDITORIALS

The Pay Roll Goes Into Exile

SHOULD American pay rolls be allowed to emigrate? That is the question put by Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, as the newest problem confronting employers and employees in the United States. Speaking at the Williamstown Institute of Politics, Mr. Woll declared the post-war investment of 3,500,000,000 American dollars in productive enterprises abroad has created an entirely unprecedented situation for labor and capital at home.

The new immigration laws, barring from United States industry the influx of cheap labor, have been one cause of this movement. Since labor cannot come to the factory, the factory is going to labor. The new surplus of capital has been another factor. Capital has a habit of flowing to the place of greatest demand. Like labor, it hunts "high wages and good working conditions" for itself, and increasingly of late years it has found them abroad. In this sense the emigration of capital may be considered exile, since it has been forced by economic conditions.

Mr. Woll, from the labor viewpoint, is interested chiefly in this runaway capital as a source of wages. He says:

In every case the wage pay roll stays in the foreign country. The power used is developed and paid for in a foreign country. The property tax is paid to another country, and raw materials, at least in part, are bought and paid for in another country.

He points out, however, that these émigré industries also affect the American manufacturer, for their products come back to compete with his own. In this connection he cited the transfer of the Ford tractor plants to Ireland, whence the machines are now shipped into the United States.

What is the answer? Mr. Woll gives an emphatic "no" to the question whether American money should sow competitors of American industry on foreign shores. But he advances no method for making a veto effective. Obviously, an export tax on dollars is out of the question. Efforts to raise a tariff wall against "American" goods produced abroad are meeting strong opposition within the home camp. Does that mean the tariff and immigration dikes are no longer to guard the high standard of living? Must the American workman after all be forced into competition with that so familiar bogey, "cheap foreign labor"? More likely much of this labor will not remain cheap.

One clear indication of this is that Henry Ford has declared his intention to pay in his foreign factories' wages equivalent in buying power to those paid in America. To facilitate such an equalization, the International Labor Office at Geneva has undertaken, through the generosity of Edward A. Filene, the necessary research to determine what an equivalent wage would be in the various countries.

Every such producing unit becomes also a consuming center, developing new sources of purchasing power and setting up its own circle of higher standards. Many competitors will also be customers. The fact that they are in France or Argentina instead of Maine or California may not prove such a hardship. Certainly the last few years have shown that United States industry for its own growth must find markets abroad. Clearly, this "planting" of them is one way of developing them. May there not be in this a happier answer to Mr. Woll's question than he foresees?

Linking the Americas by Roads

THE Pan-American Congress of Highway Experts convening today in Rio de Janeiro has before it the twofold purpose of exchanging views as to the most important methods of road building and of considering plans for constructing a Pan-American highway to link more closely together all the North and South American countries. President Hoover's estimate of the importance of the conference is manifest in the personnel he has appointed to represent the United States. The committee includes men who have held important official positions in the Government, prominent engineers skilled in the science and art of road building, and leaders in the automotive industry as well.

J. Walter Drake, former Assistant Secretary of Commerce, who is the chairman of the committee, on the eve of departure for the Brazilian capital, said of the project to connect the Americas by an international highway:

The impetus given to this project by the Sixth International Conference of American States at Havana, the endorsement of our own Congress, the action of several other governments and the universal public interest in this highway, all point in the direction of its fulfillment.

That the enterprise is regarded by South and Central American countries as highly practical is seen in the fact that already Mexico, Salvador, and Panama are constructing their links in the chain, while several other republics are preparing to take up the work. An historical exhibit prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture, showing the progress of road building made during twenty-five years, will be a contribution of the delegation from the United States.

That benefits from such a conference will be far-reaching there can be no doubt. Something much more than better road building, important as that is, may result from the intimate rela-

tionship which will necessarily characterize the gathering of representatives of Pan-America. The consultation over the building of a highway linking together the American countries cannot fail to bring a greater sense of unity, of mutual interest and of self-respect than has existed heretofore. Surely the prospect in terms of better understanding is a most promising one.

France's Friendly Gesture

PERHAPS it would be an understatement to describe the \$50,000,000 building to be erected by France on one of the most spectacular circles in New York City as a "gesture." It is, nevertheless, a decided evidence of the French desire to cultivate close social and cultural relations with the United States. True, it is not devoid of its commercial characteristics, for certain sections of the building will be devoted to showrooms of such articles as France exports to the United States. It will have, also, French restaurants, a tourist bureau, an apartment hotel, and side by side with these more material manifestations of the desire of France for greater intimacy will be educational institutions covering art, music, language, literature, and even, it is announced, the intricacies of the ballot. Standing close to Columbus Circle, overlooking Central Park, the location is one which should tempt the French architect, for presumably one of that Nation will design the building to contribute a most stately and impressive edifice to the already magnificent architecture of New York City.

Many of the leading nations are erecting in Washington monumental buildings to house their embassies or legations, and the United States in return is beginning, though belatedly, to build its own houses for its diplomats abroad. Foreign nations, desiring to erect monumental edifices in the United States, are handicapped by the fact that its political capital is not its commercial capital. In scarcely another country is this the fact. London, Paris, Brussels, Rome, Berlin, Vienna are all alike the chief commercial cities and the capitals of the nations or the countries in which they are located. But if France desired to erect a monumental building in Washington, most of the commercial and educational features which will attach to the New York building would be futile. Other nations may in time, however, see fit to emulate the French action, and perhaps some will find in the capital city of the United States, which more and more is coming to be a place of architectural beauty and grandeur, a fit location for buildings which will serve as outposts of their diplomacy in America.

Speeding Up Traffic in Britain

THE unanimous approval accorded by the British press to the recently published report of the Royal Commission on Transport, set up by the former British Government in August of last year, amply justifies the contention that the limitations of modern traffic are chiefly, if not wholly, due to the maladjustment of the present law and custom to the new conditions of the roads brought about by the comparatively novel phenomenon of the automobile. Traffic in itself, it cannot be too often repeated, is blameless of guilt. It is, as the commissioners bluntly aver, the obsolete provisions of the British traffic laws that are to blame for the not infrequent friction between motorists and the police. The Royal Commission on Transport has, therefore, found it necessary to draw up a series of regulations with a view to bringing the law into line with present road requirements and, generally, to tightening up the present rather lax system of traffic control on the roads in Britain.

Above all, the commissioners recommend the abolition of the speed limit for automobiles and motorcycles and the substitution of a maximum limit of thirty for the present ten to twelve miles an hour for omnibuses and motorcoaches which are fitted with pneumatic tires. But by abolishing or greatly raising the speed limit, the responsibilities of the drivers are by no means to be diminished. On the contrary, to educate drivers in the strict observance of the rules of the road, the commissioners would enforce an extremely severe code of penalties, and to insure the reliability of drivers would further see to it that driving licenses should be issued only after a special declaration of fitness. Other proposed regulations involve a more rigid definition of drunkenness and a compulsory third party risk insurance policy.

An interesting recommendation, which applies with equal force to other countries, advises the abolition of railway level crossings. No less urgent are the proposals which would charge public authorities with the task of providing parking places in every town and footpaths on all new and reconstructed roads. Finally, the road commissioners rightly lay particular stress on educating every road user in the laws of modern traffic and, in consequence, advise the British Ministry of Transport to issue to drivers of every kind of vehicle—whether motor, horse, or pedal—a copy of the special "Code of Customs," appended to the report, wherein, in clear and unmistakable language, all the new regulations and penalties are set out.

Farm Relief and City Folks

SENATOR CARTER GLASS of Virginia is by no means to be classed with the professional pessimists who always predict the failure of legislation enacted by the political party to which they are opposed, and his counsel to the farmers of the United States that they should not expect too much from the newly established Federal Farm Board is not in the nature of a partisan attack on the Administration's plans for aiding agriculture. Rather is it a restatement of the views long held by many students of farm economic fundamentals, to the effect that the widespread depression in agriculture cannot be relieved through the enactment of more laws, or the establishment of additional bureaus and boards.

Too often it is forgotten that at bottom farm relief is very largely a city problem. The business of the farmer, which is to produce foodstuffs and clothing, is carried on fairly efficiently, so that there is usually a surplus of the staple farm crops seeking new markets. It is in

the distribution of farm products to the ultimate consumer that the greatest inefficiency is found, and the problem of the surplus is made more acute by the high retail prices which directly limit consumption. Everybody knows that a very large percentage of the urban populations cannot afford to buy all the milk, vegetables, eggs, fruit, etc., that they would consume if prices were lower. It is in the great cities and industrial centers, and not in far-off lands, that the needed new markets for the farmer must be found.

Co-operative marketing that merely increases prices to the producer will not be a wholly effective remedy for overproduction, but may, indeed, serve to stimulate the growth of still larger surplus crops. A searching inquiry into the high costs of distribution, including transportation, high urban shop rentals, and unnecessary duplication of retail dealers, should throw some light on this aspect of the problem.

The Junior Back-Seat Driver

BACK-SEAT driving in its usual sense seems near the vanishing point. In many families husband and wife take turns at the wheel. Perhaps that accounts partly for the consideration—or even sympathy—that each has for the other in these days of increasing traffic. But another back-seat driver demands attention. Whether on a long journey or out for an afternoon, Junior, on the rear seat, has become an important guide in the average American motorist's family party. Many are the sudden stops and turns executed in the young traveler's behalf.

Congested traffic and a crowded automobile mean no trouble to this back-seat driver. Is there a parade? Of course, Junior wants to go! He would like to be as near the line of march as possible. Parades are such fun. On the family's day-long tours, no matter if all camping equipment is left behind, the automobile must be loaded with supplies to suit his needs.

But Junior has his redeeming points. New country is a wonderland to him, and he continually asks amusing questions. His unending interest gives others in the party a reason to stop at many places which they would otherwise pass unnoticed. How he enlivens the trip, justifying any tolerance that the older travelers may show him!

Now the motorcar approaches a straight stretch of smooth paving alongside a railroad. Junior insists that the automobile be not outrun by what he calls a "little nobody freight train"—paraphrasing a story that has been read to him. The father is glad his boy has remembered that story. What proud father would not stop on the accelerator for a mile to see his son smile? And if Junior points out a silo—"Look, daddy, there is a halo," or makes other remarks that mother eagerly jots down in her memory book, he is contributing his part to make the trip enjoyable.

A "Grade A" Thought for Parents

IN A report just made to the board of education of New York City, Thomas M. Donohue, principal of the New York Parental School, touches upon what might well be labeled a "Grade A" thought for parents. He points out that New York school authorities do not look upon truants as "bad boys," nor class them as juvenile delinquents, but rather as boys who have not learned to like to go to school.

How inconsistent and unjust, therefore, seems the attitude of many parents who convict their own children as "bad," merely because "they have not learned to like" the correct thing. Especially reprehensible seems this attitude when it is considered that most children who have not learned to like to go to school are so because they have not learned to like discipline, instruction and self-improvement, and that this lack is traceable right back to the home. All too often these "truants" come from homes where discipline is either too lax or too unsympathetic, where instruction—if given at all—is frequently given grudgingly, and where self-improvement languishes for want of a good example.

As a recipe, however, which should go far toward remedying this difficulty both in the school and in the home, the following three rules recommended by Mr. Donohue seem eminently worthy of consideration:

Make the home a place of rest, inspiration and amusement; matters of conduct, never prescribe a "don't" without also prescribing a "do."

At the close of each day, review that day with your child. Correct the mistakes and give praise for the accomplishments. Let your child know that you are interested in him and that you believe he's going to grow up to be the best boy in the whole world.

Editorial Notes

That "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war" is attested in the brochure reviewing the recent session of the National Electric Light Association held at Atlantic City, N. J., to honor Thomas A. Edison where it says:

He has led no armies into battle—he has conquered no countries—he has enslaved no peoples—but he commands a devotion more sweeping in scope, more world-wide, than any other living man.

Failing daylight and not cold causes our feathered friends to follow the sun in its southward course, in the amazing discovery reported by a college professor. He found birds in artificially lighted areas remained although given freedom to fly away. Just another advantage added to those many realize already from "daylight saving."

James V. Martin, head of the Martin Aircraft Corporation, who during the war constructed Martin bombing planes, but has recently perfected the world's smallest automobile, is demonstrating to munition manufacturers that war is not necessary for them to prosper in their various factories.

Said Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant-economist, to an audience of advertising men in Berlin recently: "The only right to profit in trading comes from doing a real service to the man you trade with." Yes, and furthermore: that sort of service has been found to produce the greatest profits.

ONG had the spot intrigued us—an island held by the encircling arms of a lake, and set in deep woods. On the map the roads looked passable, and paths crossed the island, so there must be bridge or boat wherewith to reach it. To claim for it that it is the largest island in France is exceeding our authority, but who can find a larger one within fifty miles of Paris?

The Sands of Ermenonville

REACH the lodge of the keeper who had charge of Molton Isle, we had to proceed along a private way, past fences neatly painted, and past scores of grazing horses and cattle. The keeper was most courteous, but said that this was the season when young pheasants were put on the island, and more than the Duke's written permission would be required to get anyone on the island at this time. So there we were, and it was 1 o'clock and we were very hungry. The sandwiches and the chicken in the lunch basket, the tomatoes and peaches were simply shouting to be eaten. The sun was warm and the wind was cool.

Our island is still as intriguing as ever, and perhaps sometime we shall have the courage to address a request to this Duke, descendant of a famous lineage in French history, and eventually reach the Isle of Molton.

To Mortfontaine again, and from it we took the high road for neighboring Ermenonville to lunch by the most extraordinary acres in all the environs of Paris. What matter our island; would not a "desert" be better? There is such a desert, which has more to offer than many an island. We did not stay in Ermenonville, where Jean Jacques Rousseau dwelt for a while with the Marquis de Girardin in his exquisite château, facing a lake, but turned sharply to the left on the main street. In a few moments we were near a hill of sandy soil, where the heather tugged at the stones and the silver birches stood apart. To the right were woods with great trees and low-spreading ferns. Our island had become our desert. It is almost unbelievable that less than thirty miles out of Paris there spreads a white desert of the softest sand. There are dunes and pines which you think must end at the ocean's edge. But they don't. The desert, for all its many, many wide acres, is hemmed in by a forest which never in all these centuries has invaded the sand. A knoll with two birch trees, or a patch of long-needed pines, rises among the sand in isolated manner. It was under one such birch tree, with its million little, fluttering leaves, that we pitched our camp and led our dogs.

The sands sang to the skylarks above, and the sun spat out its rays to the leeward. There were shells for the easy gathering and fresh trails to be made across the desert, and a hill to be climbed for a glimpse of the ocean—which should have been in the distance. So sweet were the peaches, and so pleasant the white sand to lie upon, that regrets were unheard that we did not reach our island. Islands are many, but such a desert is rare, and unique about Paris as far as we know.

Henri it is to whom our thanks are due for having aroused our first interest in Ermenonville. Henri is a Boy Scout, and he told how he put a tent on the sands, and how he and his chum went swimming in a lake near by. His story was fascinating, but almost incredible, and yet we found it all true and even more strangely beautiful than anything we could have imagined.

R. A. C.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROMA was—so at least Professor Calza presumes—usually delayed until public feeling had subsided, and, moreover, with the exclusion of all those details which were not favorable to the Government.

The fragments refer to the years 43 and 44 B. C. and to the years 2, 16, 17, 18, 21, 30, 31, 32, 36, 38, 83, 84, 91 and 92 A. D. The items recorded are the departure of Pompey from Roma and his death; the reform of the calendar; the law exempting poor citizens from the payment of one year's taxes; the dedication of the Temple of Venus Genitrix; the popular festivities following the will of Julius Caesar, who had bequeathed his goods to the populace (no mention is made how Caesar met his death); the election of Augustus as Pontifex Maximus; the wounding in Armenia of Caius Caesar, the adopted son of Augustus, his passing on and the removal of his ashes to the mausoleum of Augustus; the decease of Germanicus; the triumph of Drusus, son of Germanicus, in Illyria; the assumption of the toga virilis by Nero; the passing on of Tiberius and Antonia; the big fire on the Aventine; and the slaying of Sejanus and his family after the discovery of the conspiracy against Tiberius.

The rules and program of the seventeenth international art exhibition to be held in Venice in April of next year have now been made public. For the first time prizes will be given to the best artists, and a sum of \$30,000 lire (about \$15,000) has been allotted for this purpose. The first prize of 50,000 lire is given by the Secretary of the Fascist Party for the best picture representing an episode of the Fascist revolution. The second prize, given by the Minister of Public Instruction, is for the best picture or statue representing youth. The third prize, offered by the city of Venice, for which foreign artists will be allowed to compete, will be given for the best picture or statue symbolizing motherhood. There are well-founded hopes that America will take part for the first time in the Venice exhibition, and negotiations for this purpose are said to be well advanced. One interesting feature of the forthcoming Venice exhibition will be an international congress of contemporary art, to be held while the exhibition is open. The principal subjects to be discussed at this congress are artistic productions, international exhibitions, relations among the artistic organizations of the various countries, etc.

The new menace is threatening the Villa Carlotta, near Cadenabbia, on Lake Como. The proposal this time has been to transform the magnificent villa into a karsaal or casino, with a view to attracting a larger number of tourists to the shores of Lake Como. Fortunately, the podesta or mayor of Como, Signor Bianchini, in a letter to the Popolo d'Italia, has protested against the project, and there are good grounds for believing that it will be abandoned. A few years ago the Italian Government, from stern economic necessity, was about to sell the villa, and had already begun dismantling its art treasures and removing its rare plants from the gardens. At that time the whole neighborhood of Como protested against the threatened sale and the Government finally suspended the order. The transformation of the villa into a karsaal would be a still worse menace to its beauty and historical associations, and better counsels should prevail, some means being found of preserving the villa in its present state. If there are fewer foreign tourists at Lake Como, other remedies could be devised to attract them in large numbers. Surely, concerts, dancing and similar entertainments would not increase the number of foreign visitors, but would, on the contrary, spoil the charm of the villa.

The Villa Carlotta, situated in one of the most picturesque locations in the world, was constructed in the middle of the seventeenth century by the Marchese Clerici, and half a century later was adorned and enriched by works of art of great value by a new owner, who collected there, among other treasures, pictures and statues by Luni, Rubens, Van Dyck, Leonardo da Vinci, Fra Angelico and Canova. In 1843, the villa was acquired by Princess Albert of Prussia, a daughter of King William I of the Netherlands, who gave it to her daughter, Carlotta, the wife of George II, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. From her the villa received its name. In conformity with the peace treaties, the villa, belonging as it did to a subject of the central empire, passed into the hands of the Italian state. The villa is familiar to many travelers for what Ruskin wrote about Villa Sommariva, as the villa was then called, and what he then wrote stands true today. The entire villa is no doubt the scene of formality, but not its least charm is the connection with scene and character. Ruskin found that the villa suited the landscape extraordinarily well; he justified its form, its gardens, walls, arches, grottoes; its statues and urns; its series of artificial terraces and its artful arrangement of trees and shrubs. The inhabitants of Como are wise to oppose innovations in the villa, which is one of the most magnificent ornaments of their lake.

A discovery of primary archaeological importance has been made at Ostia by Prof. Gino Calza, who is in charge of the excavations in the ancient seaport of Rome. Under the ruins of an old building Prof. Calza has found ten fragments of engraved marble tablets